

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE. } Volume XXXVI.
No. 422.

CHICAGO, JAN. 16, 1904.

10 cts. a copy. } FINE ARTS BUILDING,
\$2. a year. } 203 Michigan Blvd.

SCRIBNERS

Freedom and Responsibility

By ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, President of Yale

12mo, \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents)

CONTENTS

- I. Democracy in Theory and Practice.
- II. The Basis of Civil Liberty.
- III. Freedom as a Religious Conception.
- IV. Freedom as a Legal Institution.
- V. Freedom as a Foundation of Ethics.
- VI. The Limits of Individual Freedom.
- VII. The Outlook for the Future.

"Our great business and political problem is to provide those new means of control to secure the responsibility of men under new conditions. And the ultimate seat of such control must be in individual character. Men must realize their duty to the State as superior to their right to act in politics for their own selfish interests. They must realize their duty in business to apply the ethics of honorable personal conduct to the impersonal transactions of vast corporations. They must accept the new moral responsibilities correlative with new extensions of power. President Hadley's discussion of these themes is, throughout, on a high plane, worthy of him and of the great University he represents."—*New York Tribune*.

"The author's main thesis is to show the historical connection between liberty and responsibility, in morals, religion, law, industry, and politics. Freedom is treated as a privilege which should be conferred on the individual only in connection with the assumption by him of a certain measure of responsibility. The tendency of many people at the present day to claim the political rights of free citizens without assuming the corresponding moral obligations the author laments as an evil sign of the times. Underlying the relation between the two is the ethical basis of democracy, which cannot be ignored without fatal results."

—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Former Books in this Series

The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation. By HENRY C. POTTER. \$1.00 net.
American Citizenship. By DAVID J. BROWN, U. S. Supreme Court. 75 cents net.

SENATOR HOAR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SEVENTY YEARS

First impression, November 21.
Second impression, December 8.
Third impression, December 15.
Fourth impression, January 10.

"These two large volumes are of extraordinary interest, written not only with that ripe and abundant knowledge which Senator Hoar has acquired in his long life, but with informing eloquence and humor and a mellow lightness of touch. They show him the sound scholar."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Two volumes, \$7.50 net (expressage extra)

GENERAL GORDON'S REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

First impression, October 1.
Second impression, November 11.
Third impression, December 15.
Fourth impression, January 6.

"There is not a page in the book that bears the stamp of prejudice, not a sentiment which can offend any honest man. It is a big, brainy, full-blooded, manly American story, passionately thrilled with a high spirit of American hopefulness."

—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

\$3.00 net (postage 21 cents)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Notable among Recent Important Books

aside from fiction, text-books, and the like

On Art

TAFT, LORADO

The History of American Sculpture
With Twelve full-page Photogravures, and One Hundred and Four Illustrations in the Text.
13+545 pp. Imperial 8vo, cloth, \$6.00 net.

Biography

GLADSTONE

The Life of William Ewart Gladstone
By the Rt. Hon. JOHN MORLEY, M.P. With numerous Photogravure Portraits and other Illustrations. In three volumes. Demy 8vo, cloth, \$10.50 net.

ROBERT MORRIS

Patriot and Financier
By ELLIS PAXSON ORRHOLTER, Ph.D. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 7+372 pp. 8vo, cloth, \$3.00 net.
"An ideal biography, with all the interest of romance."—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

History, etc.

BROWN, WILLIAM GARROTT

The Foe of Compromise, and Other Essays
225 pages, 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

HEPBURN, A. BARTON

History of Coinage and Currency in the United States and the Perennial Contest for Sound Money
8+666 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.

JOHNSON, WILLIS FLETCHER

A Century of Expansion
With Maps and Index. 10+316 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

WELLMAN, FRANCIS L.

The Art of Cross-Examination
With the Cross-Examination of Important Witnesses in Celebrated Cases. 283 pp. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.

On Religion, etc.

CURRY, S. S.

Vocal and Literary Interpretation of the Bible
Introduction by FRANCIS G. PEABODY, D.D.
20+384 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

PEABODY, FRANCIS GREENWOOD

The Religion of an Educated Man
89 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00 net.

Illustrated Description

EARLE, ALICE MORSE

Two Centuries of Costume in America
In two volumes. Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, \$5.00 net.

HAKLUYT, RICHARD

The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by sea or over-land to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth at any time within the compass of these 1600 Yeeres.
12 volumes. Illustrations and Maps. Vols. I. and II. ready. Each 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.
(Orders received for complete sets only.)

HOWE, M. A. DeWOLFE

Boston: the Place and the People
Illustrated by LOUIS A. HOLMAN. 15+397 pp. 8vo, cloth, \$2.50 net.

JOHNSON, CLIFTON

The Land of Heather
Illustrated by the Author. 10+258 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.

PHILLPOTTS, EDEN

My Devon Year
With Thirty-eight Illustrations in Tint. 8+229 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00.

RHODES, DANIEL P.

A Pleasure-Book of Grindelwald
With many Illustrations. 15+235 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

Sociology

BOLEN, GEORGE L.

Getting a Living
THE PROBLEM OF WEALTH AND POVERTY—OF PROFITS, WAGES, AND TRADE UNIONISM.
12+709 pp. 8vo, cloth, \$2.00 net.

De FOREST and VEILLER

The Tenement House Problem
Including the Report of the New York State Tenement House Commission. By Various Writers. Edited by ROBERT W. DE FOREST and LAWRENCE VEILLER. In two volumes. With Maps and many Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, \$6 net.

LONDON, JACK

The People of the Abyss
With many Illustrations from Photographs. 13+317 pp. 8vo, cloth, \$2.00 net.

RIIS, JACOB A.

Children of the Tenements
Illustrated by C. M. RELYEA and others. 8+387 pp. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

PUBLISHED
BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 FIFTH AVE.,
NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

No. 422. JANUARY 16, 1904. Vol. XXXVI.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A PERVERTED TRUST	35
A POLEMIC ON COD-FISHERIES. <i>W. D. Foulke</i>	37
BISMARCK AND HIS EMPEROR. <i>Lewis A. Rhoades</i>	39
AMERICAN MOTHS. <i>T. D. A. Cockerell</i>	41
ABBOTT'S LIFE OF BEECHER. <i>Mary Eleanor Barrows</i>	42
A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MUNCHHAUSEN. <i>John J. Halsey</i>	44
CLOTHES AND COSTUME IN AMERICA. <i>May Estelle Cook</i>	46
A CENTURY OF EXPANSION. <i>Frederic Austin Ogg</i>	47
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	48
Freeing the imprisoned mind.—The history of dramatic art.—The Shakespeare country described and illustrated.—The life-work of G. F. Watts, R.A.—Flashes from Echo Mountain.—The Reminiscences of an Astronomer.—Lectures and addresses of a journalist.—The home-life of the Danes.—Paris and France in the sixties.—Side-lights on the Court of France.—The Carlyle-Froude case closed.—Vigorous essays on vital topics.—Recent theories about Interest.—The trip to California.	
BRIEFER MENTION	53
NOTES	54
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	56

A PERVERTED TRUST.

We quote the following words from a recent number of "The Educational Review":

"Complaint is heard in England from South African educators that whatever may be the merits of the scheme adopted for the award of Rhodes scholarships, that scheme is in flat contradiction to the founder's will and expressed intention. It is claimed that Mr. Rhodes had no wish to establish post-graduate courses at Oxford, but rather to bring students from other English-speaking countries under the influence of the Oxford undergraduate system."

We believe the stricture to be entirely just, and the case affords a fresh illustration of a tendency that is frequently met with among men who are charged with the responsibility of administering trust funds devised for edu-

cational or other purposes. Whether the intention of Cecil Rhodes in founding his Oxford scholarships was wisely conceived is not now the question; the intention itself was distinctly formulated, and his trustees have distinctly lent themselves to its perversion.

While the terms of the will under which the Rhodes scholarships are instituted do not state in absolutely explicit words that the beneficiaries shall be boys just entering college, it is impossible to read the document attentively without perceiving that such was the wish of the testator. The colonial schools which are expressly named as having the right to send scholars are preparatory schools in the strict sense, and the entire tenor of the will makes it evident that the writer had schoolboys in mind rather than university students midway in their career. In proof of this assertion we need do no more than quote the following words: "I direct that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to . . . his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." The sort of Oxford student whom Cecil Rhodes had in mind was clearly the English public school boy of seventeen or eighteen and not the student having several years of college life behind him, the impressionable youth and not the man of mature ideals.

As a preliminary to their administration of the Rhodes foundation, the trustees of the will appointed Dr. Parkin, the president of a Canadian college, to make a careful study of educational conditions in the colonies and in America, and report a detailed plan of procedure. This report was duly made, and as a consequence thereof, the trustees have published a "memorandum" for American educators, setting forth the details of the plan which they have adopted. The essential feature of this "memorandum" is found in the following sections:

"It has been decided that all scholars shall have reached at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States.

"Scholars must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States, and must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age."

Under these conditions it is fair to assume

that the successful candidates will be university graduates, or men not far from graduation, and that their average age will be nearer the maximum than the minimum limit here fixed. Thus the purpose of the testator will be completely thwarted, and his estate be put to a use absolutely unwarranted by the terms of his will.

It is not difficult to understand how this result has been brought to pass. Dr. Parkin, himself a college president, travelled through the United States consulting college presidents right and left, and got from them the advice that was to be expected. Obviously, this was too good a thing to be given up; here was an educational prize of an unprecedented value, and no mere scruples based upon the wishes of the testator could weigh for much in comparison with the importance of annexing such an opportunity to the sphere of university influence. With practical unanimity these counsellors declared that it would never do to bestow the Rhodes scholarship upon boys just out of school, that the benefits of the foundation would be far better appreciated by men of university training. Incidentally, the importance of every higher institution in the country would be enhanced by its being able to hold out to its students the prospect of a possible Rhodes appointment. It is not the point to insist that these considerations are reasonable; it may be that they are. The point is that they set at naught the intentions of the founder, and use his bequest for a purpose totally different from that designated in his will.

The real reason for the decision to send university students, and even university graduates, to Oxford as the beneficiaries of the Rhodes fund has been made sufficiently evident by the foregoing statements. The ostensible reason will doubtless be found in the plea that our American public school and academy graduates are not as well prepared for university work as are the boys sent from Eton and Harrow. This is undoubtedly true, for the reason that our schools do not restrict their work almost exclusively, as the English schools do, to preparation in mathematics and the classics. The average American school graduate would find the "responsions" test, with its requirements of prose composition and advanced reading, beyond his powers. But the force of the objection vanishes clean out of sight when we consider that the question is not of sending students to Oxford in large numbers, but of finding one picked student every year or two in each State who is equal to the test. Now

there is not the slightest doubt that each of the United States could provide annually one or more students fully equipped to pass "responsions," students quite the equal of the average product of an English public school. This objection disposed of, we fail to see any other that might reasonably be urged in defence of the plan now formulated. If that plan be persisted in, the wishes of the testator will be thwarted in their most vital aspect.

The plan as now made public throws the whole weight of administration into the hands of our universities. Each State has a committee for the selection of candidates, and in each case the chairman of that committee is the president of some university. The machinery is now complete, and within a few weeks the process of selecting Rhodes scholars "between nineteen and twenty-five years of age" will be in active operation. We take no particular pleasure in recalling the fact that this perversion of the trust was foreseen by us, and the danger clearly pointed out, when we commented upon "The Rhodes Benefaction" a year ago last May. We spoke then of the likelihood that the methods decided upon would be determined by our "educational moguls," and our argument had for its most important conclusion "the simple one that college and university interests should not have the predominant voice in the administrative organization," but that "the men who stand officially for the larger educational systems of States and cities, together with the men who stand for the secondary educational interest most directly affected by the Rhodes endowment, should prove the main reliance for its efficient administration."

That view of the matter has been, as we feared it would be, completely ignored by those who are responsible for the administration of the fund, and we have no idea that they will now reconsider their decision. But we have felt it our duty to make the present protest, and its seriousness will be better understood after the lapse of another two years, when a hundred Rhodes scholars from this country will be living in Oxford, scattered among the many colleges, it is true, yet forming a class by themselves, several years older than their English undergraduate associates, pursuing more advanced studies, and missing almost completely the community of fellowship and the sympathy of social interest that it was the manifest desire of Cecil Rhodes to create and to stimulate.

A POLEMIC ON COD-FISHERIES.

The cod-fishery is the principal business of the little Basque islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; and since the French government offers a bounty upon all the product of the fishery which is sold out of France, the fishermen of these islands have an advantage over the Newfoundland fishermen which gives rise to many disputes and animosities. I was repeatedly told at St. Pierre that the people who lived on the adjacent coasts of Newfoundland were pirates; that they would not aid the French fishermen, even in distress; and that whenever a fishing vessel was wrecked on their shores, everything was stolen. The cry of "*Perfidie Albion*" finds its echoes among the fogs of the Newfoundland banks; and there are controversial writings, elaborate and passionate, over the wrongs committed in these distant waters by the Saxon upon the Gaul.

I have before me a large octavo volume, with tables, maps, and illustrations, setting forth the grievances of the French fishermen. It is entitled, "*The French at Newfoundland, and on the Shores of North America. The Great Cod Fishery of Newfoundland, since the Discovery of the New World by the Basques in the 14th Century. By Adolf Bellet.*"* Although written as late as 1902, it sounds like a controversial writing of the Middle Ages. It opens with a stately exordium celebrating the glories of the fishing industry ever since the creation of man. The first chapter is therefore entitled "*As Old as the World.*" Then the author descends from generalities to specialties; from the world at large to France; from fishing as a whole to cod-fishing in particular; and he declares that

"If France is not the first country in the world where cod-fishing has been raised to the state of a national industry, she is at any rate in the first rank of maritime nations which are devoted to it, and notwithstanding all her political storms, notwithstanding the dark days of mourning through which she has passed, the disasters she has undergone, and which, on repeated occasions have ruined 'from turret to foundation stone' both her national marine and the immense colonial empires she has founded, this industry, still flourishing after more than five centuries, has been perpetuated across the ages, and yet remains as active as on the day of its birth. It is precisely this extraordinary vitality, which nothing has yet been able to reach, that exasperates and enrages our foreign competitors, and especially the English."

This patriotic Frenchman next throws a new flood of light upon the question of the discovery of America. It seems that the reputations of Columbus and Leif Ericsson are undeserved, since the real discoverers of America were the Basques! M. Bellet tells us that while the expedition by the Northman was soon forgotten, it was not the same with the French Basques. He says:

"It is to this first landing of the whale fishermen of Cape Breton, on the shores of Newfoundland, that we should trace the true discovery of the new world, and the establishment of the first route really commercial between Europe and America! Unfortunately it is impossible to give a fixed date to this historical event. What we can affirm is, that it preceded by a century and a half the first expedition of Colum-

bus; which, besides, was only organized by the Genoese navigator, upon the information given by other Basques, whom the wind had driven upon the Antilles about the year 1480."

And here M. Bellet tells of a Basque pilot, who, after twenty-nine days of storm, found an island without a name, which it is believed must have been San Domingo! Out of his crew of seventeen men, only five got back to Terceira (one of the Azores); but one of these was the pilot, who took up his lodging in the house of Columbus, who was then making navigation charts, and it was upon this pilot's story that Columbus formed the design of discovering America! This anecdote (related by one M. Fournier, "whose learning is beyond question") must greatly weaken the aureole of glory and of genius of the Genoese sailor, "which an unreasonable enthusiasm . . . had consecrated as the great discoverer of continents, since Columbus did not himself discover the route of the Antilles, but merely followed a track which had been pointed out to him." It would seem that a series of monuments to the Basque fishermen is now in order.

But the great object of the book is to justify the exclusive rights of France to what is known as the French Shore of Newfoundland, comprising the Western and part of the Northeastern coast. The author, after claiming for his country in the past a vast colony, extending from Baffin's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, of which the French were unjustly despoiled by England, declares that in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the fishermen caused to be inserted a clause protecting their rights on this French shore. Article 13 declares that Newfoundland and the adjacent islands should belong absolutely to Great Britain; that France should not establish any habitation therein except scaffolds and cabins necessary for drying fish; nor should the French land upon the island at any other time than was proper for fishing, nor on any part of the island except from Cape Bona Vista up to the northern end and thence along the west coast to Pointe Riche. This treaty receives from M. Bellet the very liberal construction that it was equivalent to a division of the island between the two nations!

Gradually, we are told, the wicked aggressions of the English deprived the French of their just rights. The English colonists became accustomed to the occupation of fishing, which they had at first disdained; but when, fifty years afterwards, the treaty of Paris took away Canada from France, the rights of the French fishermen to the French shore were confirmed, and as a base of operations England ceded to France the two little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Again, by the treaty of Versailles, after the American Revolution, these unconscionable and astute Englishmen, "in spite of the successes obtained by our fleets during the war, found the means of despoiling us of part of the coast which belonged to us for sixty-six years, under the pretext of rectification of boundaries, or rather exchange of coast, and took away from us the richest parts of the French shore, the most accessible for our fishermen, and

* Published in Paris by A. Challamel, 1902.

replaced them by a more distant shore with fewer fish on the west coast. All the advantage was in favor of England." But an act additional to this treaty provided that the king of England would take positive measures to prevent his subjects from troubling by their competition the French fishermen during the temporary exercise of their right on the coasts of Newfoundland, and would withdraw any settlements established there. The French were to erect nothing but their scaffoldings, limiting themselves to repairing the other buildings they had constructed, and not wintering there; and the English were not to molest them nor disturb their scaffoldings during their absence.

The controversy between the two nations, as set forth by M. Bellet, also involves the important question of the definition of the lobster and the crab. It will be remembered that in an early English dictionary the crab was defined to be a small red fish which walks backward; whereupon a critic remarked that the definition was perfect, except that the crab was not red, was not a fish, and did not walk backward. The people of Newfoundland now deny to the French the right to take lobsters on the French shore, on the ground that the lobster is not a fish. This, M. Bellet denounces as a great wrong, for the reason that the lobster *was* a fish when the treaty was made! He says: "The lobster, like the crab, was regarded as a true fish, and naturalists currently classified it in the category of shell-fish; and the expression 'to fish for lobster,' which was then the only one used, has been continued everywhere throughout the fishing world."

In accordance with the declaration of 1783, says M. Bellet, England prohibited the colonization of the French shore of Newfoundland. Roads could not be made, nor houses constructed, nor lands enclosed, within a zone of six miles from the coast; but in 1810 the Home Government began to act differently, and the English colonists have succeeded in establishing settlements upon several points of this shore, so that there are now more than 15,000 inhabitants there. The French neglected to expel these English settlers, and naturally they grew in number and in boldness.

In 1854 England gave an autonomous government to Newfoundland, "which now thinks that it has become a veritable power, and is unwilling to bear the servitude which rests as a burden upon its national patrimony for the profit of Frenchmen."

In 1857 a convention was signed at London which gave to the French the exclusive right of using the French shore for fishing purposes during the fishing season, from April to October of each year, and provided that the French subjects should have the right to buy bait upon the south shore of Newfoundland (part of the English shore), on the same footing as English subjects. It was further provided that the coast reserved for the exclusive right of the French should extend from a third to a half a mile inland, and that no English enclosure and construction should be made or maintained on the French

shore except for military defence or public administration.

One would think that it would be self-evident that the conditions prescribed by this convention could not continue indefinitely. According to these terms, the English cannot use the shores of their own island, however valuable these may be; nor can the French use them, except temporarily, during the fishing season and for fishing purposes alone. To tie up natural resources in this way, permanently and uselessly, is clearly impossible; yet it is the purpose of the treatise of M. Bellet to insist that this shall be done. Naturally, the Newfoundlanders will establish settlements, construct railways, and build cities, wherever the needs of the country require it, no matter what the treaties may be; and it would be the part of wisdom to make some exchange of territory by which the land could all be used. But this is precisely what M. Bellet insists shall not be done. After a panegyric upon the activity which reigns upon the little desert islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre, the two points which France has been able to wrest from "Britannic rapacity," he insists that no part of the French shore shall ever be surrendered.

"We have seen the French Basques discovering the New World more than a hundred years before Columbus, and establishing fishing stations, the first foothold of Europeans on the American Continent. While we claim for our people the honor of being pioneers of the first trans-atlantic route, we are happy to be able to cast upon others, less scrupulous of the choice of means, the horror of the almost complete destruction of the race of aborigines, whose honor, sweetness and generosity are recognized by impartial judges! . . . It is not for vain glory that we would maintain ourselves upon the French shore, nor is it to injure the interests of the Newfoundlanders, nor to draw from them a petty revenge for all the chicaneries of which they have been guilty for more than two centuries. We rise above all these little meannesses, and the only motive which moves us in the affair is the defense of the higher interests of the French codfishing industry. The French shore of Newfoundland is the stumbling-block of our American fisheries, the foundation and the *sine qua non* on which rests the future of our codfishing industry. We offer here only two arguments in support of this thesis; but they are decisive and irrefutable. The first relates to the cod itself; the second rests upon the question of bait, without which the fishery would become impossible. On the point of the cod, we have said that this fish, without being migratory, is essentially a traveller. He has during these last years almost completely disappeared from the French shore; and it is precisely this disappearance which has led to our progressive abandonment of the place where our fishermen formerly went to seek him. Who, then, can assure us that, by a contrary phenomenon, he will not come to abandon the banks where we are now actively exercising our industry, to return again to the shores which have been conceded to us?"

M. Bellet becomes equally irresistible in his logic when he approaches the question of bait. The Government of Newfoundland passed an act forbidding Newfoundlanders to sell bait to the Frenchmen. For the time, this act has not caused much mischief, since the French have been able to catch other kinds of bait on the banks, far out from land; but this other bait is becoming more scarce, and perhaps they may have to return to the French shore.

"It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep the whole of that shore. If the Newfoundlanders want to exploit the

mines there, or build railroads, a commission might be chosen to select for them, for a just compensation, certain points,—but to abandon our rights upon the shore, even in part, we must never think of it! Better deliver to them our entire national fleet, for we could rebuild it; but if we abandon Newfoundland, we cannot find the sailors to equip the ships that assure our national defense. It is by the great fishery that we planted ourselves first in the New World of North America; and it is for the purpose of defending this industry that we must remain there at whatever cost. The superior interest of our country demands it."

Such is the French side of this interesting controversy, a controversy which does not seem anywhere near a settlement.

It would look as though French seamanship were in pretty bad straits, if the maintenance of the Newfoundland codfishing is necessary to its preservation. Germany, with natural facilities infinitely more limited than France, has been able without any such aids to establish a merchant marine as well as a navy which is respected everywhere. If there be any difficulty with the French upon the sea, it proceeds more from the peculiar Gallic temperament than from the lack of facilities for maritime activity. Most Frenchmen are not fond of the water; and they are too much enamored of the delights of their own beautiful France to be willing to abandon them for the trackless paths of "the unharvested sea."

I had a striking illustration of the incompetency of French seamanship upon my return from St. Pierre to Cape Breton. The captain of the "Pro Patria," on my outward voyage, was a man of considerable experience, who had commanded the vessel for a number of years. But he was dismissed summarily on landing at St. Pierre, not because of any complaint against him personally, but because he was related by marriage to certain persons who were obnoxious to the new proprietor of the vessel. In his place there was appointed the captain of one of the fishing-craft coming to St. Pierre, a man who was not only without knowledge of the course of the vessel (which is intricate and difficult), but who had never been in command of a steam vessel before. Luckily, however, on my return voyage the old captain was on board the steamer as a passenger on his way to France. It was a beautiful moonlight night when we steamed out of the harbor,—an impossible night, one would think, for a commanding officer to lose his vessel. Yet on the following morning the captain called his predecessor up on the bridge, and, pointing to a coast ahead, asked him what land that was. He was told that it was Ingonish and North Cape. In a single night he had gone more than twenty miles out of his course! A few hours later, while I was at breakfast, there was a tremendous crash. I asked the cabin-boy what was the matter, and he answered, "Oh, it's nothing but the wharf!" and going on deck I found that we had dexterously taken off a corner of the pier at North Sidney. French seamanship will hardly become an object of admiration so long as such things occur.

W. D. FOULKE.

The New Books.

BISMARCK AND HIS EMPEROR.*

Since the death of Prince Bismarck, a large amount of biographical material and several formal biographies have appeared. The result is that to-day the world at large knows, or may know, the Iron Chancellor more fully, and may understand better the definite trend of his whole policy, than was possible during his life-time for any except the few who were favored with his personal friendship and intimate confidence. His letters to his wife revealed a side of his nature of which the public had little idea; tenderness and sentiment are not qualities that had been generally attributed to him. In similar fashion, though not in so great a degree, the recently published volumes of Correspondence between William I. and Bismarck not only throw new light upon the Emperor's policy, but bring out most clearly the characters of both men, and especially that of Bismarck as the German citizen and Prussian subject. The volumes also contain much material of value to the close student of the Bismarck period, and even serve to confirm or to modify views that are already coming to be accepted as historical. To the ordinary reader, however, it is the former aspect of the work that will be the more interesting; and from that point of view it is worth while devoting a little space to its examination.

One of the most striking characteristics of the letters is the tone of sincere personal friendship and warm affection that runs through the notes not purely official. "Your faithfully devoted Wilhelm," "Your affectionate King," and, added in the Emperor's own hand, "Your faithfully devoted friend Wilhelm," are examples of the royal signature. The Chancellor, for whom etiquette dictated simply "v. Bismarck" as the proper form, frequently expresses in the body of his communication the most cordial sentiments. One rather long passage deserves to be cited. In acknowledging a gift from his sovereign, on the occasion of his silver wedding, Bismarck wrote:

"Your Majesty justly emphasizes happiness in the home as being among the chief blessings for which I have to thank God; but part of the happiness in my house, for my wife as well as myself, comes from the consciousness of your Majesty's satisfaction, and the

*CORRESPONDENCE OF KAISER WILHELM I. AND BISMARCK. Edited by Horst Kohl. Translated from the German by J. A. Ford. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

exceedingly gracious and kindly words of appreciation which your Majesty's letter contains are more beneficial to afflicted nerves than is all medical assistance. In looking back over my life, I have such inexhaustible cause to thank God for His unmerited mercy, that I often fear everything will not go so well with me until the end. I recognize it as an especially happy dispensation that God has called me on earth to the service of a master whom I serve joyfully and with love, as the innate fidelity of the subject never has to fear, under your Majesty's leadership, coming into conflict with a warm feeling for the honour and the welfare of the Fatherland."

This note of cordial personal attachment is sounded again and again by the Emperor, not only in connection with gifts and honors conferred upon his eminent servant, but even more strikingly in his emphatic protests against even entertaining the idea of Bismarck's retirement. Thus, in February, 1869, Wilhelm wrote:

"How can you possibly imagine that I could even think of acceding to your idea? *It is my greatest happiness* to live with you and to thoroughly agree with you. How can you be so hypochondriac as to allow one single difference [*i. e.*, regarding a gift to the city of Frankfurt] to mislead you into taking the extreme step? . . . Your name stands higher in Prussian history than that of any other Prussian statesman. And I am to let that man go? Never. Quiet and *prayer* will adjust everything. Your most faithful friend."

The words in italics are twice underscored, in the last instance three times in the original. A few days later, in connection with the same matter, the Emperor wrote:

"I understand all that [*i. e.*, Bismarck's morbid state and exhaustion] perfectly well, for I feel the same; but can or may I, for that reason, think of laying down my office? Just as it is impossible for me to do that, so it is impossible for you! You do not belong only to yourself; your existence is too closely bound up with the history of Prussia, of Germany, and of Europe, for you to withdraw from a scene of action which you have helped to create."

After making some suggestions to lighten the minister's burdens, he adds:

"Above all, never doubt my unaltered confidence and my unquenchable gratitude!!"

As is well known, there is some doubt just when and where the idea of turning the German Confederation into an empire originated. The question is too complicated for a discussion in this place, but it is worth while citing one or two statements by Wilhelm I. bearing upon it. On the occasion of the meeting of the first German Reichstag at Berlin, March 21, 1871, his Majesty wrote to Bismarck:

"It is to your counsel, your circumspection, your unwearied activity, that Prussia and Germany owe the world-historical occurrence which is embodied in my capital to-day."

A year later, upon the anniversary of peace, he wrote:

"We celebrate to-day the first anniversary of the glorious conclusion of peace, which was attained by bravery and sacrifices of all kinds, but through your circumspection and energy led to results which had never been dreamed of!"

Again, in a letter of congratulation, he wrote, in July of the same year:

"My prayers of thanksgiving . . . include thanks to God for having placed you at my side at a decisive moment, and thus opened up a career for my Government far exceeding thought and comprehension."

In connection with Bismarck's distinguished services in founding the Empire, it is interesting to note his loyalty to Prussia. In 1859 he wrote from St. Petersburg to Baron von Schleinitz, the Minister of State:

"I should like to see the word 'German' written instead of 'Prussian' on our banner only when we are bound more closely and more expediently to the rest of our countrymen than we are at present; it loses its charm when it is used too much in its Bundestag nexus."

Nearly twenty years later, in acknowledging a fresh decoration conferred upon him, he wrote:

"I have prayed to God more fervently than ever for the health which I need, in order to evince to your Majesty by deeds, as long as I live, my heartfelt gratitude, and my fidelity as a born vassal of the Brandenburg ruling house."

One passage of peculiar interest, as an expression of Bismarck's ideal of a career, is found in a letter acknowledging the Emperor's Christmas gift of a copy of Rauch's monument to Frederick the Great. He says:

"I have always regretted that it was not permitted to me, according to the wishes of my parents, to manifest at the front rather than behind the writing-desk my attachment for the Royal House and my enthusiasm for the greatness and glory of the Fatherland. Even to-day, after your Majesty has raised me to the highest honours which a statesman can attain, I cannot quite suppress the regret that I have not won similar promotion as a soldier. . . . I should perhaps have been useless as a general, but if I had followed my own inclination I would rather have won battles for your Majesty . . . than diplomatic campaigns."

So far, no mention has been made of the second, and in some respects more important, volume of the correspondence,—the letters other than those from and to Emperor William I. This volume includes some two hundred letters, of which about forty are from Bismarck, the others being addressed to him by various statesmen and royal persons. Space forbids any detailed examination of these, but one specially significant letter of 1859, showing Bismarck's far-sighted policy, deserves to be cited. He writes:

"My eight years' experience at Frankfurt has convinced me that the Bund institutions are shackles on

Prussia, galling in times of peace, and absolutely dangerous to her existence at critical periods. . . . Perhaps I go too far when I suggest that we should eagerly seize every lawful opportunity to assume the rôle of the offended party, and out of this to attain the revision of our mutual relations which Prussia needs in order that she may live permanently in satisfactory relations with the smaller German states. . . . In my eyes, our relationship with the Bund is an infirmity of Prussia's which, sooner or later, we shall have to heal *ferro et igni* if we do not take a favorable opportunity to combat it in time."

The letters given to the public in these two volumes were selected by Prince Bismarck himself, and were found after his death, arranged in portfolios. The translation, made by Mr. J. A. Ford, is in every way satisfactory, and particularly so when one considers the difficulties of German epistolary style. As in the German edition, some facsimile reproductions have been included—fewer in the English, however, than in the German. All in all, the work is one of more than passing interest and value. It will be indispensable in any library that deals, except in the most general way, with recent German history.

LEWIS A. RHOADES.

AMERICAN MOTHS.*

In former times books with good colored illustrations of butterflies and moths were so expensive as to be quite beyond the means of ordinary individuals. Chromolithography, in the hands of experts, reached a high degree of excellence, and some very good works were published at fairly reasonable prices during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Indeed, the demand for such publications in England and Germany led to the appearance of an astonishing number of illustrated guides to various branches of entomology, which rendered the work of the amateur collector in those countries comparatively easy. While it is true that these books appeared in response to a demand, they also served to create a further one, and so the amateur study of natural phenomena became increasingly more prevalent and, I believe, more scientific. If I may judge from my own experience as a boy in England, the value of such literature to the cause of science can hardly be overestimated. In the old-fashioned schools of that country, science was practically ignored, and the student was obliged to resort to books and the public museums for information. The

excellence of these agencies, however, made it possible to progress satisfactorily; and it is even open to question whether such means, in the hands of an interested student, were not after all superior to class-instruction. I believe a strong argument could be presented for the abandonment of formal instruction in science as a means of education, except in relation to certain manifest utilities and technical trades, and the substitution of something more like the apparently hap-hazard method of the English amateur.

In the United States, the amateur entomologist has not been so favorably situated, and his tribe has not increased as fast as we could wish. The excellent publications of the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture have been very helpful, and there have appeared several general handbooks, and some works on special groups. Nevertheless, even among the butterflies and moths it has been very difficult for collectors to accurately determine their own captures, and they have depended upon the assistance of specialists whenever it could be obtained. This condition of comparative ignorance and dependence has not been favorable to the development of originality, and many who might no doubt have done good work have been checked at the outset by the obstacles to be overcome. The publication, a few years ago, of Dr. Holland's "Butterfly Book" marked a long step towards remedying these conditions. The new "three-color" photographic process was here put to a fair test, and the results were remarkably satisfactory. For the first time, all except the smaller and more obscure butterflies of the United States were well figured in colors; and the book, containing also good descriptions and much other matter, was sold at a price which made it accessible everywhere. Now we have before us a similar but somewhat larger book on the American moths, by the same author. As there are over six thousand moths known in this country, it was found impossible to figure them all, and for that matter very many of them are too small to be treated successfully by the means employed. It was also found necessary to omit the descriptions, leaving the student to determine his specimens from the pictures, aided by such information regarding particular features, distribution and habits as could be furnished within a small space. Notwithstanding these unavoidable deficiencies, there are pictures of one-fourth of the known species, including nearly all of the larger and

* THE MOTH BOOK. By W. J. Holland. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

more conspicuous ones, and there is quite sufficient to give the student an excellent preliminary grasp of the subject. While the "Moth Book" is thus less complete than that on butterflies, as compared with what was previously available it marks a considerably greater advance, and from an amateur's point of view it puts the whole subject on an entirely new footing. If it is necessary to replace it in a few years by something better, that will be the best proof of its success.

Although the author took great pains to have the identifications of his moths correct, there are several errors, which have been pointed out by Dr. Dyar of the National Museum. In a future edition, these will of course be corrected, and one may perhaps be permitted to suggest that something more might be added concerning the characters which distinguish the various genera. It would also, I think, be an excellent plan to take a few more pages and give a full account (including all stages of development, distribution, variation, natural enemies, etc.) of some one species, as a model for the student. One is a little afraid that there will be a tendency to merely match specimens with pictures, and forget that there is anything more to be done.

Although this notice has been written with reference to the utility of the "Moth Book" to beginners and amateurs, it is proper to add that there is no specialist who will not find it of the utmost value. T. D. A. COCKERELL.

ABBOTT'S LIFE OF BEECHER.*

In writing the biography of his distinguished friend and predecessor in Plymouth pulpit, Dr. Abbott aims, as his introduction states, to interpret Beecher's life and character. This purpose permits the writer to omit facts concerning ancestry and family life, obtainable elsewhere, and to utilize fully his intimate knowledge and sympathetic insight. These result from personal experience; for, as Dr. Abbott tells us, his life and theology were so revolutionized by Beecher in 1857 that he abandoned law for the ministry; afterwards he helped Beecher prepare a special edition of sermons; and still later, the two were for five years co-editors of "The Christian Union." That Dr. Abbott should attain distin-

guished success in his interpretation was therefore to be expected.

As a chief means of understanding the personality of Beecher, his conception of Christian truth and his two motives "love for God" and "desire for God's love" are explained and emphasized until the reader perceives in them the key to Beecher's nature, to his intense activity and power of relaxation, to his courage and caution, his outspokenness and reserve, his self-confidence and self-depreciation, and also to his continually present and potent qualities, "the spontaneity of his humor, his love of beauty, the strength of his conscience, his chivalry toward women and children, and his transparent sincerity." To this portrayal, Dr. Abbott's own reminiscences lend life and value. For example, he thus describes a scene when, at his instigation, Beecher was endeavoring to revise the proof of a sermon:

"He cut out here; interpolated there; again and again threw down the proof in impatience; again and again I took it up and insisted on his continuing the task. At last, sticking the pencil through the proof with a vicious stab, and throwing both upon the table before him, he said, 'Abbott, the thing I wanted to say I didn't say; and the thing I didn't want to say I did say; and I don't know how to preach anyhow.'"

Illustrations of Beecher's humor are numerous. Dr. Abbott says:

"After I took the editorship of 'The Christian Union' I urged him to give his views on public questions through its columns. 'As it is now,' I said, 'any interviewer who comes to you gets a column from you; and the public is as apt to get your views in any other paper as in your own.' 'Yes,' he said, 'I am like the town pump: anyone who will come and work the handle can carry off a pailful of water.' On one occasion I argued for Calvinism, that it had produced splendid characters in Scotland and in New England. 'Yes,' he replied, 'Calvinism makes a few good men and destroys many mediocre men. It is like a churn: it makes good butter, but it throws away a lot of buttermilk.'"

The Beecher herein interpreted is not simply a remarkable personality, but a writer, preacher, and orator; and here too we catch Dr. Abbott's enthusiasm, as he illustrates and analyzes Beecher's power in the pulpit of Plymouth Church and in England. The chapter called "The Yale Lectures on Preaching" is an excellent piece of criticism. We like also his characterization of Beecher as compared with Webster, Phillips, Sumner, Gough, Gladstone, and other contemporary orators. Dr. Abbott points out Mr. Beecher's superiority to George William Curtis "in inflaming, convincing, coercing power," though lacking Curtis's "grace and perfect art"; his method

* HENRY WARD BEECHER. By Lyman Abbott. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

of reaching "the conscience through ideality," as contrasted with Finney's coercion through "logic aflame"; his spontaneity, and his use of illustrations from life, as opposed to Dr. Storrs's more artificial rhetoric and illustrations from books; and the description of Phillips Brooks as "a greater preacher" and of Beecher as a "greater orator." Throughout the book the exposition of Beecher's oratory is such that we are left with Dr. Abbott's impression:

"If the test of the oration is its perfection, whether of structure or of expression, other orators have surpassed Mr. Beecher; if the test of oratory is the power of the speaker to impart to his audience his life, to impress on them his conviction, animate them with his purpose, and direct their action to the accomplishment of his end, then Mr. Beecher was the greatest orator I have ever heard; and, in my judgment, whether measured by the immediate or the permanent effects of his addresses, takes his place in the rank of the great orators of the world."

We are particularly grateful for the representation we here find of Beecher's scholarship and statesmanship, which the more brilliant qualities of his orations have obscured. In Beecher's speeches in England, Dr. Abbott discovers "great accuracy of historical information," "detailed acquaintance with the economic and industrial aspects of the slavery question," "clear apprehension of constitutional issues involved," and unanswerable logic. That Beecher had a statesman's clearness of insight and practical grasp of difficult situations, is continually made evident. Though aflame with anti-slavery fire, he was not an abolitionist, and foresaw the possible final overthrow of slavery by limiting its territory. Though a man who never lowered his ideals, his common-sense led him to insist upon practicable methods. For example, though believing in universal suffrage, he advocated that, in the case of the negroes, suffrage for a time be restricted by educational and property qualifications. He has been represented as inconsistent, not only by people who have over-emphasized seeming discrepancies in his statements, and by those to whom the merit and reverence for which he was distinguished seemed incompatible, but by those who misunderstood his shifting political affiliations and later theological views. Some of these inconsistencies are explained by this conception of him as scholar and statesman. He always believed principles more binding than party, and his statesmanship led him to side with Andrew Johnson and the Democratic leaders in desiring the speedy "restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their Federal

relation," for "their own health, as indirectly the best policy for the freedmen, as peculiarly needful for the safety of our Government." Moreover, a life-long individualist and student of economics, he consistently believed in Free Trade, for which Mr. Cleveland stood; and the fact that he spent years in studying Evolution accounts for the new emphasis in his later preaching. The insignificance of the theological adjustments that he found necessary, and his courage in advocating new truths years before their common acceptance, awaken his biographer's admiration.

Dr. Abbott gives much information concerning American religious and political life during the last century. In Chapter I. we read that the legacy left by eighteenth-century Puritan theology was

"A fear of God; a reverence for his law; a strenuous though narrow and conventional conscience; but also a religion divorced from ethics; a Church silent in the presence of intemperance and slavery; without missionary zeal or missionary organization; threatened by the intellectual revolt which eventually carried from it some of its wisest and noblest men; and surrounded by a community lapsing into indifference and neglect or combining in open and cynical infidelity."

Equally valuable is the account of the theology which regarded religion as a "form of life," and which, under the leadership of Horace Bushnell "the apostle of faith," Charles G. Finney "the apostle of hope," and Henry Ward Beecher "the apostle of love," succeeded in replacing Puritan rationalism. Chapter III. gives a picture of Cincinnati and Indianapolis in the thirties and forties, and a suggestive contrast between the methods then in vogue of fitting men for life and those used to-day. The chapter called "Parenthetical" contains a comprehensive and clearly defined exposition of the complications of the anti-slavery issue, and a description of the three parties that in 1847 clashed in the North. In Chapter IV. are found a statement of the principles of Congregationalism, a comparison of Congregational and quartette singing, and a division of churches into two classes — the one emphasizing worship, the other preaching; the one building a cathedral, the other a "meeting-house." For classification, Dr. Abbott has a veritable genius, separating prayers into three groups, and lives of Christ into eight.

Doubtless the introduction of so much that is but indirectly ancillary to the writer's main purpose greatly enriches the book. And such is Dr. Abbott's ability to summarize and subordinate that this seemingly extraneous mat-

ter in no way impairs its structural unity. Thus our attention throughout centres on Mr. Beecher, "a man of great spiritual and intellectual genius, whose faults were superficial, whose virtues were profound, whose influence will outlive his fame, and who has probably done more to change directly the religious life, and indirectly the theological thought in America, than any preacher since Jonathan Edwards."

MARY ELEANOR BARROWS.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MUNCHHAUSEN.*

One of the most interesting discussions in literary history has grown from the attempt to fix the responsibility for certain statements in Father Hennepin's later publications concerning the original exploration of the lower Mississippi by members of the La Salle expedition. In 1678 Joliet and Father Marquette descended the Mississippi, by the gateway of the Wisconsin, as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, returning by way of the Illinois river and Lake Michigan to Green Bay. Although these explorers did not reach the mouth of the Mississippi, they had gone far enough to determine that it had its outlet not in the "South Sea" but in the Gulf of Mexico. The chevalier La Salle, who for some years, from his derisively named outpost of La Chine on the St. Lawrence, had been seeking a way overland to China, caught a new inspiration from the new discovery, and turned his purposes from the West to the South. No longer a trade route to the further East but a French empire in the nearer Southwest, became the goal of his ambitions.

That great pro-consul, Count Frontenac, whose name shines in the temple of fame alongside that of his less fortunate successor who perished on the heights of Abraham, was ruling in the French colony on the St. Lawrence. His vision was one with that of La Salle. Both saw a great opportunity for French ascendancy, political and commercial, in the still unoccupied valley of the Mississippi, where prompt measures would plant a greater France and at the same time place an eternal barrier in the face of English aggression. Less intent upon the

personal welfare of the American Indian than upon the exploitation of the undeveloped resources of his broad lands, they looked at first with cold indifference on the noble services rendered to humanity by the Jesuit fathers. But their indifference changed to a more positive disfavor when the plans for exploitation on the one hand and for salvation on the other clashed over an "Indian policy" in regard to "fire water" and other doubtful blessings of civilization. Consequently when La Salle's little band went out into the wilderness in 1678 they took with them as spiritual advisers and missionaries four members of that more tractable religious brotherhood, the Recollet Order of Franciscans.

That one of this group who has become well known through his narrative of the expedition was Father Louis Hennepin. Born about 1640, in the province of Hainault in the Spanish Netherlands, he entered the Recollet order while still a lad. But his spirit and his aspirations were hardly those of a friar and recluse. He says:

"I was passionately in love with hearing the relations that masters of ships gave of their voyages. I used oft-times to skulk behind the doors of victualling-houses to hear the seamen give an account of their adventures. This occupation was so agreeable and engaging that I have spent whole days and nights at it without eating; for hereby I always came to understand some new thing, concerning the customs and ways of living in remote places, and concerning the pleasantness, fertility, and riches of the countries where these men had been."

After serving for a time as an army chaplain in the wars with France, his desires were gratified in 1675, when the superior of his order commanded him to sail with four others to the help of Frontenac in Canada. Going out on the same ship with La Salle he did not again come in touch with him until in 1678, when, again at the order of his superior in Paris, he joined La Salle for his great journey to the unexplored West. Two years were spent as chaplain at the outpost of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, where, he says, "I gave myself much to the reading of voyages, and encreas'd the ambition I had to pursue my design of making this discovery." Another year was spent in convent at Quebec, "in order to prepare and sanctifie myself for commencing our discovery." In September, 1678, the party was made up, with La Salle at its head, ably seconded by Henri de Tonty, Hennepin, Ribourde, and Membrié, who were to carry the gospel to the western Indians.

* HENNEPIN'S A NEW DISCOVERY OF A VAST COUNTRY IN AMERICA. Reprinted from the second London edition of 1696. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. In two volumes. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The winter rendezvous was above the falls of Niagara, where a vessel of forty-five tons called the "Griffon" was built. On the seventh of August, 1679, the expedition sailed for Lake Michigan on this ship — the first keeled boat that ever navigated the great lakes. The winter of 1679-80 was spent on the Illinois River, where Fort Crevecoeur was built near Lake Peoria. At the beginning of March the party separated. La Salle with four companions returned to Frontenac for supplies, Tonty and fifteen Frenchmen remained to hold the outpost on the Illinois, and Father Hennepin, in company with Michael Accau and Antoine Angel, started on the now famous canoe voyage to explore the Illinois to its junction with the Mississippi and to further ascend the latter river as far as feasible. Although Hennepin always poses as the leader of this expedition, Accau, who knew the Indian languages, was the official leader. But the man of the pen, as usual, has triumphed over him of the sword, and the fame of this daring adventure will always be Hennepin's. Captured by a party of Sioux near Lake Pepin, the little band of white men made an involuntary acquaintance with the higher reaches of the Mississippi as far as the Falls of St. Anthony. Here they were rescued by a party of five *coureurs de bois* led by that great adventurer and explorer, Daniel Greysolon du Lhut. This masterful man, who could go with safety almost alone among Indians hostile to the white man, was welcomed with as much joy by the Sioux as by the prisoners, and in his keeping the whole party of whites came out, by the Wisconsin and Winnebago route, to spend the winter of 1680-81 at Mackinac.

In the summer of 1681 Hennepin was once more at Quebec, and in the fall he sailed for France and his career as an explorer ended. At the beginning of 1683 he published at Paris a work entitled "*Description de la Louisiane*," and its narrative of the events of the spring and summer of 1680 are fully authenticated in the independent narratives of La Salle and du Lhut. But while Hennepin at St. Germain in 1682 was writing his book, La Salle, who had returned to the Illinois country in 1681, was making his wonderful voyage down the Mississippi to the sea, and Father Membre was of his party. In 1690 was published Le Clercq's "*Etablissement de la Foi*," which contained Membre's narrative of that expedition. But Le Clercq's book was almost immediately suppressed, and its contents and the

achievements they narrated appear to have been known only to a few persons. Here was a literary opportunity that appealed to the mercurial mind of Hennepin. In 1697 he published at Utrecht his "*Nouvelle Découverte d'un très grand Pays, situé dans l'Amérique*." In this volume he boldly appropriates Membre's narrative and La Salle's glory, and incorporates the voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi into his trip of 1680 as a preliminary to the voyage on the upper river. This claim was in the face of the statement in his earlier book that "the tribes that took us prisoners gave us no time to navigate this river both up and down." His party left the Illinois in a canoe about the twelfth of March, and were captured near Lake Pepin on the eleventh of April. Yet the latter book claims for this month a canoe voyage of 3300 miles, two-thirds of the distance against the current of the Father of Waters!

All the authorities, with one exception, from Jared Sparks to Mr. Thwaites, have duly characterized the mendacity of Hennepin, who if an honest man might have achieved a worthy fame with one immortal voyage and one praiseworthy book. The exception is John Gilmary Shea. In his "*Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*," published in 1852, Mr. Shea joins in the general condemnation of Hennepin's monumental "steal," but in his "*Hennepin's Description of Louisiana*," published in 1880, he puts forward the ingenious theory that Hennepin was the guileless victim of a supposititious editor whom Broedelet, the Utrecht publisher, employed to refashion Hennepin's genuine narrative. A detailed investigation of the whole matter leads one to follow Mr. Thwaites when he says: "A careful comparison between *Louisiane* and its successors leads us irresistibly to the conclusion that, as Shea originally held, the blame must rest upon the shoulders of Hennepin quite as much as upon those of his publishers."

This imposture, the "*Nouvelle Découverte*," published in 1697, while containing Hennepin's true voyage, and much other matter true and false, omits the valuable accounts of the Indian life and manners contained in the "*Louisiane*." However, it went through many editions speedily, and was translated into numerous languages. In 1698 a third work of his, the "*Nouveau Voyage d'un Pais plus grand que l'Europe*," was published at Utrecht. This is a patchwork of Indian customs from the "*Louisiane*" and travels by La Salle and others from Le Clercq. The same year

was published at London an English translation of Hennepin's works entitled "A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America." This consists practically of the "Nouvelle Découverte" and the "Nouveau Voyage," with some added material cribbed from earlier travellers. It is this English translation or version that Mr. Thwaites has undertaken to edit, so that with Shea's reprint of 1880 we may have a complete set of the voyages by Hennepin. The work, as we expect from this editor, has been splendidly done. An introduction deals with the career and literary duplicity of the author, and Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits of the Lenox Library furnishes the first accurate bibliography of Hennepin. Excellent copies of the original maps and engravings are included. The publishers have given this accurate reproduction a worthy setting in paper, print, and binding to delight a book lover. Besides the regular edition, in two volumes, there are 150 numbered copies beautifully printed on handmade paper.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

CLOTHES AND COSTUME IN AMERICA.*

The unbeliever who has read all the books that have been written on colonial times, would have said that there was not enough material left for another. But he would have underrated both the potency of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's divining-rod, and the richness of treasure which lurks in the subject of clothes. That potency and richness are proved by two ample and sumptuous volumes recently produced by Mrs. Earle under the title "Two Centuries of Costume in America."

Being content, for the most part, to leave the deeper and vaguer phases of her subject to Carlyle, who as a mere man and philosopher cannot enter with joy into the details of actual dress, and having moreover disposed of the more scientific side in "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," Mrs. Earle is free in the present work to revel in all the gorgeousness of historic finery. And what an array she gives! From the beautiful Van Dyck costumes, and the plain dress of the Quakers and early Puritans, through the ugly ornateness of Restoration times, to the prettiness of Watteau's

conceits, the "witless bravery" of hoop skirts, and the immodest scantiness of Empire fashions,—all are here, described in Mrs. Earle's piquant style, and made real by a wealth of illustrations which form a treasure-house in themselves. The author's love of the glint and rustle of brocade and the soft witchery of gauze and lace is testified on every page; and whoever does not feel a responding love in his own soul is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. Let not the eternal masculine scoff. He will love to read of his past glories, or he is not of the same race as the Boston groom of whom it is recorded that "his dress was so much more striking than the bride's that she had a hearty fit of crying over it."

Historically, of course, the book is of great value, especially the chapters on the Evolution of Coats and Waistcoats, and of Pantaloon and Pantalets. Shorn of the embroidery of quaint terms and clever phrases, some of the interesting general facts which are developed are these: that as a class Americans from 1650 to 1850 dressed more expensively and fashionably than Englishmen; that men were not less gorgeously clad than women, nor less anxious to be in "the high kick of fashion"; that "the most devoted follower of fashion in the present day gives no more heed to dress and the modes than did the early American Colonists"; and that even the Puritan who dressed in "sad color" was not necessarily sombre in attire, since "sad color" included purple and green, and many a Puritan wore a red waistcoat.

It is dangerous to quote, for there is no place to stop. But one cannot resist repeating the mere words in this list of colors:

"Billymot, phillymurt, or philomot (feuille-mort), murrey, gridolin (gris-de-lin or flax blossom), puce color, Kendal green, Lincoln green, barry, milly, stammel red, zaffer-blue."

This is irresistible, too, though the tribute is to an Englishman:

"The guards of lace a finger broad laid on over the seams of the gown are described by Pepys in his day. He had some of these guards of gold lace taken from the seams of one of his wife's old gowns to overlay the seams of one of his own cassocks and rig it up for wear, just as he took his wife's old muff, like a thrifty husband, and bought her a new muff, like a kind one. . . . Really a seventeenth century husband was not so bad."

Here is a description of the ornaments of headdresses which shows what extravagancies our ancestors were capable of:

"It would be idle to enumerate the various designs

*TWO CENTURIES OF COSTUME IN AMERICA. By Alice Morse Earle. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

which were borne on the heads of women at about the time of the American Revolution. There were 'garden' styles with flowers; 'kitchen-garden' modes with vegetables fastened to the side curls and heaped on top; 'rural' styles had windmills, which turned in the wind, a sportsman and deer, a shepherd and sheep. The 'peal of bells' was a headful of ringing bells; the 'treasurer' showed the hair dangling with coins. The 'naval battle' displayed a French ship of war in full sail, in spun glass."

Mrs. Earle dedicates her book very aptly and deservedly to Mr. George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan Company. Happy indeed is the author who can apply to her publisher the words which poor George Wither, after many vexations at the hands of the "cotrary" sort, gave as his "definitio of an honest stationer" — one that "*exercizeth his mystery with more respect to the glory of God and the publike than to his owne Commodity*," and for whom "*the whole Company of Stationers ought to pray*."

MAY ESTELLE COOK.

A CENTURY OF EXPANSION.*

In his account of "A Century of Expansion" Mr. Johnson has sought to do more than write a mere sketch of territorial acquisitions by the United States. In the first place, his conception of his subject is such that he finds it necessary to devote a third of his book to a description of conditions and events prior to the first accession of territory under the Constitution. The forces which rendered American expansion "not only possible but inevitable" are declared to have "preceded the formation or even the conception of the Republic" — in fact to have been "anticipated in the very circumstances of the Columbian discovery." More striking than this is the scope which Mr. Johnson attaches to the term "expansion." "The history of American expansion," he says, "is something far more than a record of geographical extension, or even of wars and treaties. It involves the history, in large measure, of constitutional development and interpretation, of domestic institutions, of foreign relations, and of our whole national life." This, of course, makes of expansion an exceedingly vast subject. The author disclaims any intention to do more than present, in a spirit of candor and impartiality, the salient features of the

great story. The history of American expansion is recognized to be not all "pride and sunshine." "The nation," we read, "has not always acted wisely and well. There are things to condemn as well as to commend. Acts are not always necessarily right just because our country performs them." This is sound doctrine, and while it does not represent any new revelation, it cannot be preached with too great frequency. It is gratifying to encounter a writer who proclaims the truth so straightforwardly.

Mr. Johnson writes thus from such a wholesome point of view, and draws the bold outlines of his subject in such a convincing manner, that one cannot but regret the more deeply his occasional superficiality and carelessness in handling details. It would be an easy matter to make up a long list of more or less serious errors into which he has fallen. For instance, it was in 1716, not 1718, that Lieutenant-Governor Spotswood and his fifty "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" crossed the Blue Ridge. And why spell it "Spottawood"? The worthy gentleman himself did not do so. Pittsburg is spoken of as existing in 1754, although "the Forks" did not bear that name until nearly a decade later. The story of a Jesuit college at Kaskaskia in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, as ridiculous as it is oft-repeated, is scrupulously preserved. The extent of westward migration prior to the Revolution is considerably exaggerated. The fact of George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Northwest in 1778-79 played no part in the peace negotiations at Paris in 1782, though the contrary is here strongly implied. Western state-making during the Revolution is very inadequately treated. It is certainly quite unnecessary to explain Clark's acquiescence in Genet's intrigues for the alienation of the West from the United States on the theory that he was "partially insane"; else such insanity must have been frightfully common about 1793-94. The utterly unanticipated character of the purchase of Louisiana is obscured by an exaggerated statement of an alleged American determination about 1800-2 to oust Spain and France completely from the Mississippi Valley. Throughout the discussion of the Louisiana annexation there is, if not too much praise for Hamilton's enthusiastic defiance of European powers, at least a very stinted recognition of the fact that, after all, events proved Jefferson's policy of "palliation

*A CENTURY OF EXPANSION. By Willis Fletcher Johnson. New York: The Macmillan Co.

and endurance" unquestionably the wisest that could have been pursued under existing conditions. The treaty by which Florida was purchased from Spain was signed in 1819, not 1818. It is mere waste of space to set down the Louisiana Purchase as in any degree a basis of American claim to Oregon. The Marcus Whitman legend still lives, though in a rather emasculated condition, in this book. Though the author does not go so far as to attribute to Whitman any actual influence in "saving Oregon," yet he represents Whitman's famous trip to the East in the winter of 1842-43 as made for that purpose absolutely. In view of Professor Bourne's convincing argument that Whitman's mission was entirely for religious, not political, purposes, there can no longer be excuse for such blunt adherence to the old view, with not the slightest mention of the new.

The most satisfactory portions of the book are the chapters on the Mexican and Oregon acquisitions, "Our Arctic Province—Alaska," "Mid-Sea Possessions," and "The Spanish Islands." There are perhaps no better brief, non-technical treatises on these topics in print. Despite the avowed popular character of the book, it is a matter for regret that there are no citations of sources and authorities. The author clearly believes the expansion which has thus far marked the career of the United States to have been quite inevitable. To him the annexation of the Philippines did not mark any new departure in American policy—did not even make America for the first time a "world power." The thesis is ardently maintained, and with a good deal of success, that "from the very beginning America has been a world power and a participant in world politics." The only region, however, in which further territorial acquisition may be expected is the West Indies. Finally the author, after his survey of the whole field, arrives at the following concisely stated conclusion:

"Expansion has never been and never should be an end in itself, but merely a means of working out our highest national destiny. It has in the past proved such a means, absolutely essential and inestimably profitable. It would hereafter be deplorable, and deserving of strongest condemnation, for America to seize upon any additional territory, great or small, through mere lust of land. It would be equally deplorable and worthy of condemnation for America to decline the acquisition, whether by peaceful purchase or by forcible conquest, of any territory the control of which by us was dictated by humanity or honor, or the possession of which was essential to our own safety, peace, and prosperity."

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Freeing the imprisoned mind.

That mind is something more than a product of material evolution has never been more convincingly brought home to the thoughtful observer than by the lives of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller. How the latter was led out of darkness into light has recently been told us. To this account is now added an equally interesting and instructive narrative, illustrated by copious extracts from her journal and letters, of Laura Bridgman's remarkable history. In some respects, this is the more noteworthy volume of the two; for hers was the earliest case of its kind successfully treated, and we are made to follow, almost with bated breath, the first groping and tentative efforts of teacher and pupil to break through the thick wall of darkness which the skeptical public believed to be impenetrable. The book—its title in full is "Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil, and What he Taught her"—is written by two of the philanthropist's daughters, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, is illustrated (sparingly) by a son-in-law, Mr. John Elliott, and is published in attractive form by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. It is a filial tribute to Dr. Howe, as well as an account of his remarkable pupil. More impressive even than the wonderful unfolding of the afflicted girl's mind is the free and natural development of her fine moral sense,—until sectarian influences, despite Dr. Howe's watchful care, were brought to bear on her during a vacation at her home in New Hampshire. The worst effects of these largely wore off with time; but one perceives here a sad interruption to the spontaneous and harmonious growth of her religious nature. The student of language will find in this volume much that is both amusing and instructive, as well as pathetic, in poor Laura's heroic struggle to express herself in writing.

The history of dramatic art.

Professor Brander Matthews has collected into a volume, which is published by the Messrs. Scribner, a course of ten lectures on "The Development of the Drama," which he has given during the past two or three years before various audiences in England and the United States. It is not a very stout book, but it sketches the history of dramatic art in its great epochs both ancient and modern, and tells a story that has not heretofore been told, as far as we are aware, within the limits of a single volume. Other and more extensive histories of dramatic literature there are, no doubt, but as Mr. Matthews points out, they are "unduly distended" by biographical and controversial matter, and fail to give adequate attention to the shaping influences of circumstances and intellectual environment upon the development of dramatic art. Summarized, this interesting volume gives us a preliminary chapter upon "The Art of the Dramatist," two chapters on the Greek and Roman drama, one on the drama

of the Middle Ages, three upon the blossoming of the art in Spain, England, and France, respectively, one each upon the stage of the eighteenth and the nineteenth century, and a final forecast of "The Future of the Drama." Throughout, the material is judiciously selected, and the treatment is fresh and suggestive. The author is mainly concerned with the technical aspects of dramatic art, and brings to bear upon his treatment an extensive knowledge of stagecraft, based upon a thorough historical study of the theatre, ancient and modern. Those who think primarily of the drama as a species of literature will wince more than once at the author's remarks about the great poets, but the criticisms which he makes of their work, although sometimes startling, may fairly be allowed if we remember that an exposition of dramatic technique rather than of literary expression is the main purpose which he has in view. By way of illustration of both the author's style and the comprehensiveness of his survey, we will close this notice of an extremely interesting book with a passage from the closing chapter.

"Thus it is that Ibsen stretches back across the centuries to elap hands with Sophocles; and a comparison of the sustaining skeleton of the story in 'Oedipus the King' with that in 'Ghosts' will bring out the fundamental likeness of the Scandinavian dramatist to the Greek,—at least in so far as the building of their plots is concerned. Inspired in the one case by the idea of fate and in the other by the doctrine of heredity, each of them worked out a theme of overwhelming import and of weighty simplicity. Each of them in his drama dealt not so much with action in the present before the eyes of the spectator, as with the appalling and inexorable consequences of action in the past before the play began. In both dramas these deeds done long ago are not set forth in a brief exposition more or less ingeniously included in the earlier scenes: they are slowly revealed one by one in the course of the play, and each at the moment when the revelation is most harrowing."

The truth of this comparison is unassailable, however it may be scoffed at by the classicist, who is scandalized at the very idea of naming the two poets in the same breath.

The Shakespeare country described and illustrated.

Two interesting and somewhat similar contributions to Shakespeariana have recently made an almost simultaneous appearance. "The Shakespeare Country"—first issued in the "Country Life Library" and now reprinted and imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons—is notable chiefly for its pictures; though the text, by Mr. John Leyland, is far from being without intrinsic value. Mr. Leyland is wise enough not to attempt to theorize about the incidents of Shakespeare's life; instead, he expends his efforts upon a reconstruction of Elizabethan Warwickshire, where without doubt—if we except the Baconian theory—Shakespeare spent much of his life. He puts a fresh and really impressive emphasis on the fact that, while we know not what manner of man Shakespeare was, nor how he brewed his magic potion out of hillside beauty, churchyard horror, and village revel, we can know with very accurate approximation his physical en-

vironment, and so can get a background with which to surround, though not after modern methods to "explain," his very lonely personality. The illustrations of this volume consist of over a hundred remarkably clear and beautiful half-tone plates, made from photographs. These picture all the interesting landmarks of Stratford and Shottery, and give glimpses of the neighboring villages, of Warwick, Kenilworth, and Stoneleigh Abbey.—Less popular in method and much wider in scope than the foregoing is the work entitled "Shakespeare's Home-Land" (Dent-Dutton). Its author, Mr. W. Salt Brasington, is an enthusiastic antiquarian, who cares little for mere landscape, but revels in tradition, legend, and genealogical lore. He attempts, however, to record accurately and painstakingly his impressions of the country around Stratford; and in this part of his work he is greatly aided by the dainty little pen-and-ink sketches which are thickly scattered through his pages. But he is most interesting, because most interested, when he is delving deep into the perplexing question of Shakespeare's ancestry or his possible connection with the Gunpowder Plot, collecting all the local traditions of the poet, giving an exhaustive account of the relics and portraits of him, and finally ranging far afield to gather all the historic and legendary associations of places within easy distance of Stratford, whether or not they have any connection with Shakespeare. To the stay-at-home reader, a perusal of the book may prove burdensome because of the wealth of material included; but the pilgrim to the region around Stratford will find it a valuable companion for a leisurely jaunt through Warwickshire and parts of the neighboring counties.

The life-work of G. F. Watts, R. A.

"Watts was born with a delicate constitution, and all his life has been far from robust; indeed, often weak and sickly. . . . It has often been noticed that strong men have one weak point, and their general constitution is not stronger than that one point." When Mr. Hugh Macmillan wrote these words in comment upon his friend George Frederick Watts, he little imagined that the work of revising the proofs of the book would devolve upon the subject of his study. As the title, "The Life-Work of George Frederick Watts," suggests, Mr. Macmillan has devoted himself to the explanation of Mr. Watts's pictures and methods of work rather than to what might be called a biography in the strict sense of the word. At the same time the several extracts from letters, and the scraps of conversation, so skilfully used, tell of the close relation between writer and subject. Of Mr. Watts's portraits, which were his first serious works in art, Mr. Macmillan says: "They do not depict the expression which happens at the moment to come into the face, but the inner mystery of the personality; not the accidents of life, but the essentials. . . . We have had no such perception of character—no such power to paint the mind as well as the body

in portraiture, since Vandyke painted Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Strafford, Laud, or the Countess of Carlyle." From portrait-painting the artist passed to the broader field of imagination, to representing the Greek myths and Hebrew stories in pictures; and then to what he considered his particular sphere — Allegory. The didactic purpose of these pictures greatly impressed Mr. Macmillan; and the explanations of the allegories, the fitting out of Mr. Watts's suggestions by the author, provide many points of interest. Yet we sometimes wish Mr. Macmillan had not admired his subject quite so ardently. Not that the subject is undeserving of his praise, but the frequent reiteration of the artist's peculiar fitness for every department of his art is likely to pall upon us. The book is filled with many poetic and literary reminiscences, oftentimes merely quotations, but more frequently inwrought in the author's sentences. The accurate and comprehensive index renders the book valuable as a work of reference, not alone to Mr. Watts's work, but to contemporary art as well.

*Flashes from
Echo Mountain.*

Near the summit of Echo Mountain, overlooking the beautiful city of Pasadena, in the fertile San Gabriel Valley of California, is situated the Lowe Observatory, the director of which, Mr. E. L. Larkin, entranced by the beauties of the scenes around him and by those of the overhanging vault of heaven, has written a little book in which he portrays the glories which flash from sun and star, and indicates the results which astronomers have won with the spectroscope and photographic plate. The title of the book, "Radiant Energy" (Los Angeles: Baumgardt Publishing Co.), is doubly happy; for it suggests not only the flashings of power from distant worlds, but also the exuberant spirit of the author. For him, "The Galactic hosts are splashed and strewn in spray, in spirals, and are tumbled in confusion on a carpet of jet-black velvet, or cosmical hail of pearls and diamonds on blackened wastes of space, or piled in heaps, raked into windrows and rolled into banks and bulwarks, all flashing and blazing with supernal colors." To him, spectrum analysis is the "chief study that ever actuated the human brain"; and of the dark lines in the solar spectrum, he says, "Their discovery and translation is the chief event that has occurred on the earth within the period of written history." Of the men who make astrophysical investigations, we are told that "no labor ever performed by the human frame is more arduous and exacting than that hourly engaged in by a working astrophysicist. A trained astronomer is a machine of precision, with every phase of bodily life, every faculty of mind, everything in his being, an abject slave to indomitable will." Even the apparently insignificant decimal .00002010899 may produce in us a feeling of awe, when we are informed that it has "tremendous analytical power, and there is no escape from its clutch for any mass, if it is moving." The reader

bows humbly before the parallax of Alpha Centauri, when he becomes aware that it is "that number whose value cannot be compared to anything in the possession of man." But the reader must go to the book itself to enjoy to the full the freshness and unconventionality of the author. After reading the last twenty-five pages, in which are described the beautiful location of the Lowe Observatory and the wonderful appearance of the starry vault above it, one may be pardoned for taking the next train to Southern California, in acceptance of Mr. Larkin's invitation found on p. 317, which runs as follows: "So, to geologists, biologists, entomologists, botanists, mineralogists, microscopists, meteorologists, naturalists, lovers of nature in her most splendid forms and modes, students of the sea, growers of fruit, engineers, electricians, railroad builders, mountain climbers, explorers, spectroscopists, photographers, artists, and astronomers, it is said, come to this wondrous place — Echo Mountain."

*The Reminiscences
of an Astronomer.*

The autobiographical record of the formative influences in a notable life is always instructive; and such a record gains in interest when it is made to include, besides an account of the author's own work, numerous anecdotes and pen-sketches of great men with whom it was his good fortune to be associated. The earlier chapters of Professor Newcomb's "Reminiscences" (Houghton) deal with the boyish yearnings of the author for something more than a mere living, and with his successful efforts to escape from the "world of cold and darkness" into the regions of "sweetness and light." Professor Newcomb writes of his early life in Nova Scotia, of his attempts to teach school in Maryland, and of the years he spent in fitting himself for his great work in astronomy, with simple candor and directness. More interesting still are the chapters dealing with the life-work of the author, connecting him with the great movements of astronomical thought and scientific progress during the past forty or fifty years. One great value of the book lies in its collection of sketches of scientific men. The author writes of personal contact with such men as Leverrier and Adams, the twin discoverers of Neptune, of Airy the Astronomer Royal, of Hansen, Holden, Barnard, Tyndall, Henry, Hill, Lord Kelvin, Struve, and many others. Some of the author's feats of observation read like the detective stories of Conan Doyle. His method of clearing Father Hell of suspected forgery was worthy of the celebrated Sherlock Holmes himself. He is never wearisome, — and whether he tells us of his life in Paris at the time of the capitulation to the Prussians, or of the humorous antics of a Washington newsboy during our Civil War, his words are full of that human sympathy which is a characteristic of the man. The book is readable throughout; indeed, it is preëminently one of those of which it can truthfully be said that "there is not a dull page in it."

Lectures and addresses of a journalist.

To those who demand of a book that it shall be something more than mere literature, "The Compromises of Life" (Fox, Duffield & Co.), by the editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," will give satisfaction. Written by a man of wide experience outside his chosen field of journalism, this collection of public addresses is a pleasing change from the lucubrations of the closet philosopher. Mr. Watterson is honest, outspoken, abundantly endowed with what is known as horse sense, always sanely optimistic, and never-failing in wit and humor. In his own way, and choosing his own illustrations, he preaches the gospel that the life is more than meat, and the body than raiment. That a public speaker should never contradict himself, is too much to expect; and so we find Mr. Watterson not entirely free from an Emersonian disregard of consistency. In the title-chapter of his book he deprecates the horrors of armed conflict, and declares, "I would compromise war," adding that the occasions on which it is necessary are "most exceptional." Yet in a speech delivered only two years after the utterance of these words he does not hesitate to say, in reference to international arbitration, that the "elimination [of war] makes the emasculation of the human species simply a question of time"; and again, in his address on Lincoln, alluding to the latter's attempts to avert civil strife, he rejoices that the war "was fought out to its bitter and logical conclusion." The best and most authoritative chapters in the book are those dealing with conditions in the South and with journalism.

The home-life of the Danes.

Denmark, once the sovereign country of England, of Norway, and of Sweden, as well as of large portions of Germany and Russia (even Paris was once, in the ninth century, conquered by the Danes), is now the smallest of European kingdoms; but she is by no means the least important, — certainly not the least interesting. Specialists from almost all countries make it their business to study Danish institutions, with the result that these institutions are often copied elsewhere. Denmark has set the world an example in the adoption of a perfect coöperative system in connection with agriculture. In the reclamation of barren lands for the formation of plantations of vast extent, she has shown other countries what things may be done, and how. Her breweries are models, her schools and hospitals are admirable. She has been conservative of her national customs in a manner quite at variance with the more pushing and rushing nations and with young republics. The Dane is in no hurry. He does not come of age until he is twenty-five, nor attain to the parliamentary suffrage until five years later. He takes time to do things thoroughly, and lives to a good old age. Denmark therefore offers an extremely interesting subject for a volume of the "European Neighbours" series (Putnam), and Miss Jessie Brochner treats it in her volume on "Danish Life in Town and Coun-

try" with a thoroughness and sympathy that leave nothing to be desired. It may be that the town-life as exhibited in Copenhagen, the capital, is more fully treated than the country; but the reader would be captious indeed who would find this a fault in the book. The half-tone illustrations, sixteen in number (three of them from paintings by Danish artists), prove that Denmark and Danish life are by no means deficient in the picturesque element.

Paris and France in the sixties.

Mr. Anthony B. North Peat, an Englishman in the service of the French government, took up newspaper correspondence in addition to his regular duties as *attaché*, and during the years 1864-69 furnished countless columns of French gossip to the "Morning Star" and the "Yorkshire Post." About one-twelfth of this harvest of an observant eye and a listening ear has been culled out by Mr. A. R. Waller for republication in a stout octavo entitled "Gossip from Paris during the Second Empire" (Appleton). The correspondent shows himself a wide-awake young man, ready to take an interest in anything that has a promise of "copy," and putting his matter into attractive shape for English readers. The very first letter of the volume has a humorous account of a retired grocer who chose to end his days as a Norman baron, building himself an ancient castle, with moat and keep and dungeon dark, and, with the sexton's aid, providing his establishment with a graveyard skeleton for suspension in chains over the tower-flanked entrance to his frowning fortress. Turning a few leaves, we come to an instructive note on the fertilizing-properties of rags, which, we are assured, make an excellent dressing for siliceous soil. Some of the items partake of the grim and ghastly, others appeal to lovers of the frivolous or of the sensational, but many are of literary or historical interest. A long extract is given from General Dix's speech to the American colony on his relinquishing his post as United States minister to France. Taken as a whole, the book will be found to have something likely to interest all sorts and conditions of readers.

Sidelights on the Court of France.

The long period of religious conflict that began with the Protestant Reformation and closed with the Thirty Years' War will always be of great interest to all readers of history. Especially does it appeal to that class of students who delight in tracing the influence of human passion on the course of great events. Among the more recent books dealing with this century is a volume by Lieut.-Colonel Andrew C. P. Haggard, entitled "Sidelights on the Court of France" (Dutton). This work belongs to the borderland of history and biography; though the author discusses such eminently historic subjects as the League, the fate of Mary Stuart, and the policies of Richelieu, his principal theme is the public and private life of Henry of Navarre. It cannot be said that his presentation is such that it adds much to

our general knowledge of that sinful period; that the Bourbon court was not a place where morality was likely to thrive, is a fact too well known to need the additional emphasis given by a detailed account of weakness and wickedness like the one here presented. As for the author's treatment of Henry IV., it must be said that the unlovely side of his character is given undue prominence, and too little is said of the really great things that he did for France. The author's sources are apparently of the memoir type, and French memoirs are notoriously untrustworthy. The book is written in an easy, spicy, and somewhat careless style, such as we should expect to find in a work so largely devoted to scandal and intrigue.

The Carlyle-Froude case closed.

They that rejoice in iniquity rather than in the truth are advised not to read the latest (and, it is to be hoped, the final) plea in the unedifying controversy between the Frouditers and the Carlylists. "The Nemesis of Froude" (Lane), by Sir James Crichton Browne and Mr. Alexander Carlyle, is an elaborate and convincing refutation of the flimsy charges contained in Froude's posthumous pamphlet, "My Relations with Carlyle," recently published by members of his family. A rejoinder was hardly necessary, as the writer of the pamphlet already stands convicted out of his own mouth, his self-contradictions destroying his credibility. It is the old story of forging new falsehoods—or, which amounts to the same thing, new half-truths—to buttress the tottering structure of the old, only to make more signal the final ruin. Pathetic, in view of what was to follow, are Carlyle's words to Miss Jewsbury, relating to a "mythical" portraiture of Mrs. Carlyle which she had submitted to his inspection, and which, although he expressly commanded its suppression as a distortion of the truth, Froude took pains to publish in full. "No need," writes the sorrowing husband, "that an idle-gazing world should know my lost Darling's History, or mine;—nor *will* they ever;—they may depend upon it! One fit service, and one only, they can do to Her or to Me: cease speaking of us through all eternity, as soon as they conveniently can." Late in the day though it be, let us take heed and obey.

Vigorous essays on vital topics.

"The Public," a weekly paper published in Chicago, has attracted the attention of thoughtful men during the past four or five years by its exceptionally clear and vigorous discussion of public affairs. It has been particularly effective as a mouthpiece of those who are opposed to the bastard imperialism which has written into our national annals their most shameful chapters. No more effective protest against this ominous tendency of our public policy has been made than that which has been voiced in "The Public" from week to week by Mr. Louis F. Post, the editor of the periodical. Mr. Post has now collected his scattered papers

upon this and other subjects of national concern into a volume called "Ethics of Democracy," further described as "a series of optimistic essays on the natural laws of human society," and issued by the Moody Publishing Co. Mr. Post is a strong and fearless thinker, with a remarkable gift of exposition, and the radical system of Democratic ethics which he outlines is fairly self-consistent. In many respects it will command the hearty approval of all honest thinkers, although to our mind it is vitiated by its acceptance of the single-tax idea with its sundry implications. We do not object to the single tax as a theory so much as we object to the fashion in which Mr. Post and its other advocates override the most elementary considerations of justice in their propaganda for the institution of their pet reform. They have adopted toward the private holding of land the fanatical position of the extreme abolitionists toward the holding of human beings in slavery, and will not allow that the present owner of real property has any rights that need be considered in the economic readjustment which they aim to bring about. From this position to the advocacy of a lawless termination of such contracts as public franchises and even to the repudiation of public debts is an easy step, and one that the author does not hesitate to take. "Repudiation is a sacred right of the people" are his own words. We regret that this perverse political morality should be found underlying a book with which we are in many ways heartily in sympathy, which is so entirely right in its denunciation of imperialism, and which is so exceptionally sound and clear in its view of such matters as free trade and international balances.

Recent theories about interest.

In M. Eugene Böhm-Bawerk's latest book, "Recent Literature on Interest" (translated by Mr. Wm. A. Scott and published by the Macmillan Co.), he has supplemented his "Capital and Interest" by giving a critical summary of the interest theories advanced from 1884 to 1889. The author has evidently attempted a criticism of the salient points in various men's arguments on this subject, rather than a lengthy exposition of the arguments themselves. Therefore the book presupposes a certain amount of intimacy with modern writers on interest; and for this reason it appeals primarily, if not exclusively, to the student of economics. M. Böhm-Bawerk keenly points out the fallacies in the use, the abstinence, the labor, the productivity, and the exploitation theories of interest, and shows the weak position of the eclectics. His method of attack is to follow the premises of the various writers to their logical conclusion,—a *reductio ad absurdum*. Especially skilful are his treatments of Marshall's abstinence theory and Stolzmann's labor-cost theory. M. Böhm-Bawerk, as an advocate of the *agio* theory, draws the conclusion that "nowadays it may be considered as a recognized truth that the final causes of the phenomenon of interest are to be found, on

the one hand, in certain facts of the technique of production, and, on the other, in the postponement of enjoyment."

The trip to California.

The tourist seeking facts concerning the points of interest to be visited on a trip to the Pacific coast will find a deal of information in Mr. C. A. Higgins's and Mr. Charles A. Keeler's volume "To California and Back" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). This book describes the trip through New Mexico and Arizona by way of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. The pueblos of the Southwest and the missions of California naturally receive full notice, and are abundantly illustrated. The wonders which irrigation has wrought in the deserts of Southern California are brought to the reader's notice, and the less exploited but no less interesting country of Central and Northern California is portrayed in attractive guise. Indeed, few ports on any continent present the variety of interests which now centre about the Bay of San Francisco, where the mountains meet the sea and the Orient jostles the Occident. The book is abundantly illustrated from new photographs, and by sketches from the pens of Miss Louise M. Keeler and Mr. McCutcheon. The reminiscence of the railroad "folder" which clings to the book does not mar its interest or detract from its trustworthiness.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Volumes Thirteen and Fourteen of Messrs. J. F. Taylor & Co.'s library edition of the writings of Charles Kingsley contain the letters and memoirs of his life, as edited by his widow, with an introduction by Mr. Maurice Kingsley, his oldest son. We are glad to have this satisfactory uniform edition of all of Kingsley's works that still find numbers of readers. His sermons, which fill many more volumes, and which are excellent of their kind, have gone the way of most sermons, and are not now likely to be reprinted. This edition does not contain any of them, nor does it include the historical lectures and miscellaneous essays, which is something of a pity, for they deserve to be remembered.

Messrs. A. N. Marquis & Co. have sent us their third issue of "Who's Who in America," revised to the present year, and including 14,443 names instead of the 11,551 and 8602 of the two earlier issues. As heretofore this work is under the skillful and competent editorship of Mr. John W. Leonard. Owing to the large number of deaths among those included in the previous editions (1108 in all), it is possible to state that more than half of the names in the present list were not in the first edition as published in 1899. The necrology alone makes a list of nearly thirty closely-printed pages. We have now a somewhat larger representation than formerly of the financial and commercial callings, which gives a better balance to the work. Club memberships are now included in the information furnished. The educational, marriage, and age statistics compiled by the editor are of great interest. One man (who is not named, and whom we have not hunted down) was born in 1809 — the *annus mirabilis* of Tennyson, Gladstone,

Lincoln, and Darwin — and is thus the oldest of American "who-whos." The year which gave birth to the largest number is 1858, which claims 417 men and women, of whom President Roosevelt is one. The work in its present form is more valuable than ever, and we could not commend in terms too high the accuracy and the judgment displayed in the work of compilation.

Nine new volumes have been added by the Messrs. Appleton to their series of reprints of famous old English books, most of them noteworthy because of their illustrations, which are carefully reproduced. The volumes are as follows: "The Second Tour of Dr. Syntax," illustrated in color by Rowlandson; "The English Dance of Death," in two volumes, also with Rowlandson's colored plates; "The Life of a Sportsman" and "The Analysis of the Hunting Field," both with colored illustrations by Henry Alken; Ainsworth's "Tower of London" and "Windsor Castle," with drawings by Cruikshank; "The Fables of Æsop and Others," with Bewick's engravings; and William Blake's "Illustrations of the Book of Job" — a thin volume of plates only, in miniature photogravure reproduction.

Volumes XII, XIII, and XIV. of "The New International Encyclopædia," published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., have recently come to our table, and the end of the work is now brought within three volumes. Maximilian is the first entry in the volumes now at hand, and Rice-Bird is the last. The policy of rich illustration is still pursued in these new issues, and the full-page plates and maps, both plain and colored, are a source of great satisfaction, tempting us to turn the pages for the sake of the pictures alone. This is not said in disparagement of the text, which maintains, and perhaps improves upon, its earlier standards of readableness and accuracy.

The Dramatic Publishing Co. of Chicago send us a volume of "Modern Monologues" by Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke. The author is a young woman well known in Chicago as a talented amateur actress, and as the impersonator of the characters figured in this bright and entertaining volume. The success of the pieces, as presented by the author herself upon many semi-public occasions, has provided a very practical test of their effectiveness. Still another volume of "Monologues," the work of Miss May Isabel Fisk, is published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Many of these compositions have previously appeared in "Harper's Magazine," and they certainly afford amusing reading. Gentle satire upon the foibles of society and of individuals is the note of both these charming books.

The following French texts are from the American Book Co.: "An Easy First French Reader," by Mr. L. C. Syms; "Fifty Fables by La Fontaine," edited by Mr. Kenneth McKenzie; Mérimée's "Colomba," edited by Mr. Hiram Parker Williamson; and Chateaubriand's "Les Aventures du Dernier Abencerage," edited by Dr. James D. Bruner. From Messrs. Ginn & Co. we have "A French Reader," by Messrs. Fred Davis Aldrich and Irving Lysander Foster; and George Sand's "La Mare au Diable," edited by Dr. Leigh R. Gregor. The American Book Co. also send us two important Spanish texts: "A Practical Course in Spanish," by Messrs. H. M. Monsanto and Louis A. Langueiller, revised by Professor Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr.; and the "Doña Perfecta" of Señor B. Perez Galdós, edited by Professor Edwin Seelye Lewis.

NOTES.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston has just finished a new story, which will be published early in the year by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

"A First Course in Infinitesimal Calculus," by Dr. Daniel A. Murray, is a college text-book published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

"Public Relief and Private Charity in England," by Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, is a sociological study in pamphlet form issued by the University of Missouri.

The Scott-Thaw Co. publish a stately edition of Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," provided with a series of illustrations that add greatly to the interest of the story.

Two new volumes in Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.'s magnificent Harriman Alaska series, which is the authoritative work on our Northern possessions, will be published this month.

"Lessons in the Study of Habits," by Mr. Walter L. Sheldon, is a volume of "ethics for the young," to be used in homes and schools, published by the W. M. Welch Co., Chicago.

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association publish in a stout pamphlet, with photographic illustrations, the proceedings of their second annual meeting, held in Des Moines a year ago.

A school text of selections from Gower's "Confessio Amantis," edited by Mr. G. C. Macaulay, our foremost authority upon the poet, is published by Mr. Henry Frowde at the Oxford Clarendon Press.

It is announced that Mr. Samuel M. Crothers, author of "The Gentle Reader," is preparing the volume on Lowell for the "American Men of Letters" series, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A handsome edition of "The High History of the Holy Grail," in the translation of Dr. Sebastian Evans, with decorative drawings by Miss Jessie M. King, is a recent publication of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

A volume of more than usual interest to lovers of our native literature is that promised by Mr. Leon H. Vincent on "American Literary Masters," which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish this spring.

"The Four Socratic Dialogues of Plato," in Jowett's translation, with a preface by the present Master of Balliol, make a very attractive little book as published by Mr. Henry Frowde at the Oxford Clarendon Press.

Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow's "Cyclopedia of Works of Architecture in Italy, Greece, and the Levant," has just been sent us in a new edition, not evidently differing from the original, by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Controversy between the Puritans and the Stage," by Dr. Elbert N. S. Thompson, is a recent issue of the "Yale Studies in English." The work is a doctoral thesis, and makes a substantial volume of 275 pages.

Mr. John Lane publishes a reissue of White's "Selborne," as edited several years ago by the late Grant Allen. In its present form, the work stands as the first volume of a new "Crown Library" of reprints of popular books.

"Money, Banking, and Finance," by Dr. Albert S. Bolles, is a text-book for high schools having commercial courses. It is published by the American Book Co., in uniform style with the "Political Economy" of Professor Laughlin.

"An Unpublished Essay of Edwards on the Trinity," with some remarks on the teachings of the great theologian, is the contribution of Dr. George P. Fisher to the Edwards bicentenary. The book is published by the Messrs. Scribner.

One of the most important works on Economics that Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have ever undertaken is "An Introduction to Economics," by Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia, which they expect to issue before the end of this month.

Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. send us a fourth edition of the "Handbook of Commercial Geography" by Mr. George G. Chisholm, first published nearly fifteen years ago. The work now makes a volume of over six hundred closely-printed pages.

"A Primer of Old Testament History," by the Rev. O. R. Barnicott, and "The Religions of India — Brahmanism and Buddhism," by the Rev. Allan Menzies, are two new volumes in the "Temple" series of Bible handbooks, published by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Bridge" is coming to have a considerable literature of its own. The latest books are "The Laws and Principles of Bridge," by "Badaworth," published by the Messrs. Putnam; and "Sixty Bridge Hands," by Mr. Charles Stuart Street, published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Colonel's Opera Cloak" was one of the most popular novels published in the "No Name" series of a quarter-century ago. It was afterwards revealed that Miss Christine C. Brush was the author. A new illustrated edition of this book is now issued by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co.

Mr. Leonard Eekstein Opdycke's translation of Castiglione's "Book of the Courtier," published in a sumptuous limited edition a year or more ago, now reappears in a garb relatively more modest, yet still stately and worthy of the dignity of the text. The Messrs. Scribner are the publishers.

"The Founder of Christendom," an essay by Professor Goldwin Smith, is published in a small volume by the American Unitarian Association. Primarily an address prepared for a Toronto audience, the discussion is at once so reasonable and so weighty that it was richly deserving of its present permanent form.

With its current number, the quarterly "Book of Book-Plates" makes a change of title to "Books and Book-Plates," with a corresponding enlargement of scope and contents. The A. Wessels Co. are the American publishers of this little periodical, which is both sensible in matter and attractive in form.

Dr. Gordon Jennings Laing has edited a volume of "Masterpieces of Latin Literature," which is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The selections given illustrate seventeen authors, from Terence to Apuleius, and the translators are much more numerous, Catullus alone being represented by ten different hands. Each author is given a biographical sketch of two or three pages.

"New England History in Ballads" is a volume of poems by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, his children, and some other people. These "other people" include several of our most famous poets, the aim of Dr. Hale having been to take the best existing poems in his field, and to piece them out with new ones made for the purpose, so as to cover everything of importance in New England history. Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. publish this interesting collection.

Mr. Bliss Carman has just issued his Christmas poem entitled "The Word at St. Kavin's," privately printed at the Monadnock Press in New Hampshire, with an especially designed frontispiece and title-page by Mr. John M. Cleland. The edition is limited to 250 copies, to be obtained only through the Scott-Thaw Co. of New York.

One of the interesting biographies promised for 1904 is the *Life of John A. Andrew*, the war-governor of Massachusetts, to be brought out by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The work is based upon both public and private records, the author, Mr. Henry G. Pearson, having had access not only to the abundant documents and letters in the State House, but also to private and family memorials.

"*Marriage in Epigram*," compiled by Mr. Frederick W. Morton, is a recent publication of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. It is described as a collection of "stings, flings, facts, and fancies from the thought of ages," which seems to be both accurate and pleasantly alliterative. We miss from the index the name of Schopenhauer, who might surely have been drawn upon to spice, if not exactly to enrich, this collection.

This spring Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to have volumes of fiction from the following authors: Lafcadio Hearn, Baroness von Hutten, Hildegard Hawthorne, Andy Adams, Charles Egbert Craddock, Rose E. Young, Frederick O. Bartlett, and Margaret D. Jackson. They will also publish new books by Rollo Ogden, George B. McClellan, Henry D. Sedgwick, Washington Gladden, N. S. Shaler, W. Starling Burgess, and Olive Thorne Miller.

"*The United States in Our Own Time*," by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, is the title given to a new edition of "The History of the Last Quarter Century," to which, however, several new chapters have been added, making the record cover something like thirty-five years of our annals. "From Reconstruction to Expansion" is the sub-title, which serves fairly well as a delimitation of the ground covered. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are, as before, the publishers of the work.

Among the important announcements of spring publications from Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are the following: "A Bachelor in Arcady," an idyllic romance by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe; "The Life of Dean Farrar," being the authorized biography of this noted theologian and writer, by his son Mr. Reginald Farrar; "Ruskin Relics," a series of important and interesting Ruskiniana by that author's friend and official biographer, Mr. W. G. Collingwood; and "Minute Marvels of Nature," by Mr. John J. Ward, an illustrated work dealing for the first time in a popular way with the marvels of minute life which are revealed only by the microscope.

The Macmillan Co. announce that they will publish this month the first number of a new periodical entitled "The Artist Engraver," a quarterly magazine of original work. The first number will contain an etching by Professor A. Legros, an engraving on copper by William Strang, a woodcut by Mr. C. H. Shannon, a lithograph by Mr. Joseph Pennell, and an etching by Mr. D. Y. Cameron. The Macmillan Co. have also become the American publishers of "The Burlington Magazine," which has become famous during its two and a half years of life for its beautiful reproductions of all sorts of rare objects of art, the real appreciation of which is confined chiefly to the connoisseur.

An essay on "Optimism," by Miss Helen Keller, is made into a very pretty little book by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. This is Miss Keller's first piece of original writing (with the exception of the remarkable autobiography published last year), and its theme is not the least surprising of its characteristics. If Miss Keller can be an optimist, there is small excuse for the rest of us who profess to be anything else.

"Tennyson's Suppressed Poems, Now for the First Time Collected," is the title of a volume published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Mr. J. C. Thomson is the editor, and he seems to have done his work thoroughly, but it may be doubted whether it was worth doing. Many of the pieces here brought together have long been included in the American editions of Tennyson, although the editor assures us that they are not found in his "Collected Works" as issued by his own publishers.

There is to be a new issue of "Cassell's National Library," in enlarged form and attractive cloth cover with excellent type and paper. "Silas Marner" comes first, to be followed at weekly intervals by "A Sentimental Journey," "Richard II.," Evelyn's Diary, selections from Browning and Tennyson, Horace Walpole's Letters, Hazlitt's and Emerson's Essays, "Sartor Resartus," and Thackeray's "Four Georges." Professor Henry Morley's introductions were a valuable feature of the old issue, and many "eminent hands" will perform a like duty for the new volumes.

An undertaking of great interest to every student of Western history has just been announced by The Arthur H. Clark Co. of Cleveland. This is a series of "Early Western Travels," 1748-1846, comprising annotated reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the aborigines and social and economic conditions in the middle and far west, during the period of early American settlement. Exhaustive notes and introductions will be supplied by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor of the "Jesuit Relations" and the foremost authority on Western history, who is also to supply an elaborate analytical index, under one alphabet, to the complete series. This latter is an especially valuable feature, as almost all of the rare originals are without indexes. There are to be thirty-one volumes in all, illustrated with maps, facsimiles, etc. The edition is limited to 750 complete sets, signed and numbered; but in addition thereto, a limited number of the volumes will be sold separately.

In connection with the limited folio reprint of Florio's *Montaigne*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., it is interesting to note that Mr. George B. Ives, its editor, has found of great assistance the *Montaigne* collection recently acquired by the Harvard library. This collection, by the way, was the property of the late Professor Ferdinand Böcher, and was purchased for the library through the generosity of Mr. James H. Hyde. It is not yet catalogued, but Mr. Ives was granted special permission to inspect it, and it proved to be of exceptional service in preparing the bibliography of the essays which is to appear in the third and final volume of the set. The author states that he now has absolutely accurate descriptions of almost all of the important editions, and is confident that his list will include some mention of very nearly every French edition. So it is safe to assume that the bibliography will prove by no means the least valuable feature of this notable and imposing edition.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 75 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY.

- Napoleon the First: A Biography. By August Fournier; trans. by Margaret Bacon Corwin and Arthur Dart Bissell; edited by Edward Gaylord Bourne. 12mo, pp. 836. Henry Holt & Co. \$2. net.
- Records and Reminiscences. Selected from "My Reminiscences" and "Old Diaries." By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 624. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.50 net.

HISTORY.

- The Plot of the Placards at Rennes, 1802 (Le Complot des Libelles). By Gilbert Augustin-Thierry; trans. by Arthur G. Chater. 12mo, uncut, pp. 310. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75 net.
- Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. By John Codman. Second special edition, with added matter and illustrations; edited by William Abbott. Illus., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 371. Published for William Abbott by The Macmillan Co.
- Hanover and Prussia, 1795-1803: A Study in Neutrality. By Guy Stanton Ford, B.L. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 316. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, \$2. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Forerunners of Dante: An Account of Some of the More Important Visions of the Unseen World, from the Earliest Times. By Marcus Dods, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 275. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.
- Percy Bysshe Shelley: An Appreciation. By Thomas R. Slicer. With an illustrated Bibliography. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 82. New York: Privately Printed. \$5. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The Letters of Horace Walpole, Fourth Earl of Orford. Chronologically arranged and edited, with notes and indices, by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. I. to IV., illus. in photogravure, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Oxford University Press.
- The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan; with drawings on wood by George Cruikshank. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 308. Oxford University Press. \$7. net.
- Critical and Historical Essays. By Lord Macaulay; edited by F. C. Montague, M.A. In 3 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. "Library of Standard Literature." G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- The Gentle Art of Making Enemies. By J. McNeill Whistler. 8vo, uncut, pp. 340. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.75 net.
- The Odes of Anacreon. Trans. by Thomas Moore; with designs by Girodet de Roussy. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 166. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.
- Mermaid Series. New vols.: William Wycherley, edited by W. C. Ward; Thomas Shadwell, edited by George Saintsbury. Each with photogravure portrait, 16mo, gilt top. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., \$1 net.
- Shelley's Adonais. Edited by William Michael Rossetti. New edition, revised with the assistance of A. O. Prickard, M.A. 12mo, pp. 162. Oxford University Press. \$1.25 net.
- Poems by John Keats, "Oxford Miniature" edition. With portrait, 32mo, gilt top, pp. 574. Oxford University Press. \$1. net.
- Faust: A Dramatic Mystery. By Wolfgang von Goethe; trans. by John Anster, LL.D. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 250. Charles Scribner's Sons. Limp leather, \$1. net.
- The Temple Bible. New vols.: Tobit and the Babylonian Apocryphal Writings, edited by A. H. Sayce, D.D.; Wisdom and the Jewish Apocryphal Writings, edited by W. B. Stevenson, M.A. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top. J. B. Lippincott Co. Per vol., leather, 60 cts. net.
- Singoalla: A Romance. Trans. from the Swedish of Viktor Rydberg by Alex. Josephson. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 210. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1.25.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- The Hundred Love Songs of Kamal Ad-Din, of Isfahan. Now first trans. from the Persian by Louis H. Gray, and done in English verse by Ethel Watts Mumford. 12mo, uncut, pp. 46. Charles Scribner's Sons. Paper, \$2. net.
- Omar and Fitzgerald, and Other Poems. By John G. Jury. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 104. San Francisco: Whitaker & Ray Co. \$1.25 net.
- In a Poppy Garden. By Charles Francis Saunders. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 45. R. G. Badger. \$1.25.
- The Quest, and Other Poems. By Edward Salisbury Field. 12mo, uncut, pp. 58. Boston: R. G. Badger.
- Pot-Pourri: Spice and Rose Leaves. By Miranda Powers Swenson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 43. Boston: The Grafton Press. \$1.25.
- At the Rise of the Curtain: Dramatic Preludes. By Francis Howard Williams. 12mo, uncut, pp. 148. Boston: R. G. Badger.
- Relishes of Rhyme. By James Lincoln. 12mo, uncut, pp. 52. Boston: R. G. Badger. \$1.25.
- From the Eastern Sea. By Yone Noguchi. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 67. Tokyo: Fuzanbo & Co. Paper.
- A Spray of Cosmos. By Augusta Cooper Bristol. 12mo, uncut, pp. 62. R. G. Badger. \$1.25.
- Poems. By Ben Field. 12mo, uncut, pp. 87. R. G. Badger. \$1.50.
- Footprints on the Sands of Time. By Mary Shaw Baker. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 114. R. G. Badger. \$1.

FICTION.

- Sons of Vengeance: A Tale of the Cumberland Highlanders. By Joseph S. Malone. Illus., 12mo, pp. 299. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.
- The Duke Decides. By Headon Hill. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 331. A. Wesels Co. \$1.50.
- Letters from a Son to his Self-Made Father. By Charles Eustace Merriman. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 289. Boston: New Hampshire Publishing Corporation. \$1.50.
- Tamarack Farm: The Story of Rube Wolcott and his Gettysburg Girl. By George Scott. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 236. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1.25.
- The Secret Name. By Jeannette M. Dougherty. Illus., 12mo, pp. 240. Jennings & Pye. \$1.25.

RELIGION.

- Historical Evidence of the New Testament: An Inductive Study in Christian Evidences. By Rev. S. L. Bowman, A.M. Large 8vo, pp. 732. Jennings & Pye. \$4.
- The Genius of Methodism: A Sociological Interpretation. By William Pitt MacVey. 12mo, pp. 326. Jennings & Pye. \$1.
- Sunshine and Love. Compiled by Katharine G. Spear. 18mo, gilt top, pp. 374. Jennings & Pye. Limp leather, \$1. net.
- A Young Man's Questions. By Robert E. Speer. 16mo, uncut, pp. 223. Fleming H. Revell Co. 80 cts. net.

NATURE.

- How to Make a Flower Garden: A Manual of Practical Information and Suggestions. Illus., 4to, pp. 370. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.60 net.

SCIENCE.

- Man's Place in the Universe: A Study of the Results of Scientific Research in Relation to the Unity or Plurality of Worlds. By Alfred R. Wallace, LL.D. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 326. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$3. net.
- Gems and Gem Minerals. By Oliver Cummings Farrington, Ph.D. Illus. in colors, etc., 4to, pp. 229. Chicago: A. W. Mumford. \$3.
- Morals: A Treatise on the Psycho-Sociological Basis of Ethics. By Prof. G. L. Duprat; trans. by W. J. Greenstreet, M.A. 12mo, pp. 382. "Contemporary Science Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

POLITICS.

- The Russian Advance. By Albert J. Beveridge. With maps, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 496. Harper & Brothers. \$2.50 net.

Political Parties and Party Policies in Germany. By James Howard Gore. 12mo, pp. 36. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, 25 cts.

ART.

A History of Painting in Italy, Umbria, Florence, and Siena, from the Second to the Sixteenth Century. By J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle; edited by Langton Douglas, assisted by S. Arthur Strong. Vols. I and II., each illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. Sold only in sets of 6 vols., at \$36. net.

Mezzotints. By Cyril Davenport, F.S.A. Illus. in photogravure, 4to, uncut, pp. 208. "Connoisseur's Library." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.75 net.

Rembrandt: His Life, his Work, and his Time. By Emile Michel; trans. from the French by Florence Simmonds; edited by Frederick Wedmore. New edition; illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 484. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50 net.

American Art Annual, 1903-4. Edited by Florence N. Levy. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 506. New York: American Art Annual. \$5.

Donatello. By Lord Balcarras. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 211. "Library of Art." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Child Life in Many Lands. Edited by H. Clay Trumbull, D.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 215. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1. net.

The Rover Boys on Land and Sea; or, The Crusoes of Seven Islands. By Arthur M. Winfield. Illus., 12mo, pp. 266. Mershon Co. 60 cts.

Homeric Stories, for Young Readers. By Frederick Aldin Hall, Litt.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 200. American Book Co. 40 cts.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The Professional Training of Secondary Teachers in the United States. By G. W. A. Luckey. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 393. New York: Columbia University. Paper. Educational Psychology. By Edward L. Thorndike. Large 8vo, pp. 177. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

Woman's Unfitness for Higher Coeducation. By Ely van der Warker. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 225. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1.25 net.

Handbook of Commercial Geography. By Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A. Fourth corrected edition, revised throughout and greatly extended. With maps, 8vo, pp. 639. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.80 net.

A First Course in Infinitesimal Calculus. By Daniel A. Murray, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 439. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.

General Zoology: Practical, Systematic, and Comparative. By Charles Wright Dodge, M.S. Illus., 8vo, pp. 512. American Book Co. \$1.80.

A History of the United States for Secondary Schools. By J. N. Larned. With maps, 12mo, pp. 700. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.40 net.

Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism. By F. V. N. Painter, A.M. 12mo, pp. 195. American Book Co. 90 cts.

Alarcon's El Niño de la Bola. Edited by Rudolph Schwill. 12mo, pp. 278. American Book Co. 90 cts.

Physical Laboratory Manual for Secondary Schools. By S. E. Coleman, S.B. Illus., 12mo, pp. 234. American Book Co. 60 cts.

The Trinvmms of Plautus. Edited by H. C. Nutting, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 80. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. 60 cts.

An Easy First French Reader. By L. C. Syms. 12mo, pp. 195. American Book Co. 50 cts.

Fouqué's Undine. Edited by J. Henry Senger, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 174. American Book Co. 50 cts.

Field and Laboratory Exercises in Physical Geography. By James F. Chamberlain. 4to, pp. 128. American Book Co. Paper, 50 cts.

German Composition. By B. Mack Dresden, A.M. 12mo, pp. 68. American Book Co. 40 cts.

Bunte Geschichten für Anfänger: An Elementary Reader. By Emma M. Stoltze. 12mo, pp. 98. American Book Co. 30 cts.

Spenser's The Faerie Queene, Book I. Edited by George A. Wauchope, M.A. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 295. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. net.

Macaulay's Life of Johnson. Edited by Charles Lane Hanson. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 94. Ginn & Co. 25 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foster's Bridge Tactics: A Complete System of Self-Instruction. By R. F. Foster. 16mo, gilt edges, pp. 215. Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Months and Moods: A Fifteen-year Calendar. Versified and diversified by Edward Curtis. 4to, uncut, pp. 75. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1. net.

A Canadian Bibliography for the Year 1901. By Lawrence J. Burpee. Large 8vo, pp. 112. Ottawa: J. Hope & Sons. Paper, 75 cts.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH for home, school, or private instruction, with original features ensuring success while diminishing labor. Mailed for one dollar, but, if desired, sent free on approval.

E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

BOOKS SECOND-HAND and OUT-OF-PRINT

CATALOGUES FREE

J. HARDIE BROWN, Bookseller and Printseller

12 South College Street - - EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

BOOK-LOVERS, LIBRARIANS, COLLECTORS!

Send for catalogue of Standard, Rare, and Curious Books.

700 CHOICE ITEMS AT LOW PRICES.

LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

WILLIAM THOMSON, No. 59 West 125th Street, New York.

TWO CATALOGUES READY

No. 41. RARE AMERICAN from the Library of the late Aaron Goodrich, including DeBry's "Grand Voyages," Hennepin's "Louisiana," etc.

No. 40. CHOICE AND RARE ENGLISH BOOKS. First editions, etc., being a part of the library of a well-known collector. CATALOGUES FREE.

F. M. MORRIS, Bookseller, 171 Madison St., Chicago.

RARE AND CHOICE BOOKS

We invite the attention of book-buyers to our large stock of Rare, Old, and Choice Books

Correspondence solicited. Will furnish any book ever published. Send list of wants. Our "Shoppe" is the World's Emporium for Books on Mormonism. Catalogues sent on request.

SHEPARD BOOK CO., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 131 volumes.

List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

THE STUDY-GUIDE SERIES

New Number: A Guide to English Syntax contains a most important contribution to English Syntax in the form of discussions of idioms, phrases, case relations, etc., in connection with text. Special price for classes. New edition: The Study of Ivanhoe, with map of Ivanhoe Land, picture and plans of Conisborough Castle. Special price for classes. Single copies, each, 50 cents.

The Creative Art of Fiction

An Essay. By H. A. DAVIDSON.

Subject, Narrative Art, Plot Structure, etc. An important aid in teaching fiction. Single copies, 50 cents. Published by

H. A. DAVIDSON, Albany, N. Y.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. **BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BRIMINGHAM.**

LIBRARIANS Before ordering Century Dictionaries write for our prices, also Sets and Works of Reference Catalogue just issued. **SMITH & WILKINS, 207 W. 23d St., New York.**

FOREIGN BOOKS. FULL LINE OF TEXT BOOKS FOR GERMAN, ITALIAN AND SPANISH. *SEND FOR CATALOGUE.* **C. A. KOEHLER & CO., 149A TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.**

LIBRARY RESEARCH

TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the book needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.

Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 13 West Cedar St., Boston, Mass.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

Send for Price Lists.

OF FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
1125 Broadway, New York.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 89 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

RARE BOOKS, PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS

Our free monthly catalogues are valued by collectors in all lines. Send your name to-day for them. Your personal examination of our interesting stock is solicited. We carry no rubbish. Visitors always welcome.

"Anything that's a book."

GOODSPEED'S BOOKSHOP, 5A Park St., Boston, Mass.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,

66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. *Catalogues issued.* Price 12 Cents.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

Sixth Avenue and 48th Street, NEW YORK

Publishes the **BERCY, DU CROQUET, SAUVEUR**, and other well-known methods for teaching

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Stock of imported books is very large. Our **ROMANS CHOISIS**, **CONTES CHOISIS**, and other series, tastefully printed, low-priced, contain masterpieces of French, Spanish, and Italian authors.

A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF ALL PUBLICATIONS, ALSO OF IMPORTED BOOKS AND BOOKS FOR GIFT PURPOSES, WILL BE SENT WHEN REQUESTED.

William R. Jenkins Sixth Avenue and 48th Street, NEW YORK

BOOK LABELS Identify your books by pasting an artistic, bookish label inside the cover. I will send you samples made to order and from stock designs, on request. Prices moderate. **T. JOSEPH DOWLING,** Twelfth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

"The Rending of Virginia," by GRANVILLE DAVISON HALL. The heaven of disruption and Rebellion. The Convention that hatched the Civil War. The Winning of West Virginia. A work of recognized value which has gone into university and public libraries.

Cloth, illustrated, pp. 630, \$2.00. Through dealers or direct.

A. C. HALL, : : : : GLENCOE, ILL.

ANGEL'S WICKEDNESS

By MARIE CORELLI

Printed in large clear type and tastefully bound. Price 75c, postpaid

WALTER R. BEERS, Publisher, 67 4th Ave., New York

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BOWMAN, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.); Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.); Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00); Composition, Idioma, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.); *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

Covers to Order

Price List Free

YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.

H. H. BALLARD, 265 Pittsfield, Mass.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.

Send for Descriptive Booklet.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

HOW TO JUDGE ARCHITECTURE

By RUSSELL STURGIS

Large quarto Net \$1.50 84 illustrations
(Postage 14 cents)

A POPULAR GUIDE TO THE APPRECIATION OF BUILDINGS, BY THE LEADING CRITIC OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE COUNTRY

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

Nos. 33-37 East Seventeenth Street, New York

Now Ready: No. 2 of New Volume

The Hibbert Journal

A Quarterly Review of Religion, Theology,
and Philosophy.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$2.50, POST FREE.
SINGLE NUMBERS, 75 CENTS, POST FREE.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Progressive Catholicism and High Church Absolutism. By
H. C. CORRANCE.

The Alleged Indifference of Laymen to Religion. I., Sir OLIVER
LODGE, D.Sc., F.R.S., etc.; II., Sir EDWARD RUSSELL; III., Profes-
sor J. H. MUIRHEAD, M.A.; IV., The Editor.

The Evidence of Design in the Elements and Structure of the
Cosmos. By WILLIAM PATERELL MONTAGU, Ph.D., Lecturer
in Philosophy in Columbia University, New York.

The New Point of View in Theology. Rev. J. H. BIERITZ, M.A.,
Vice Principal, Lichfield Theological College.

The Gods as Embodiments of the Race-Memory. EDWARD
CARPENTER.

Sacritical Communion in Greek Religion. LEWIS R. FARNELL,
Lit.D.

The Johannine Problem. II., Direct Internal Evidence. B. W.
BACON, D.D., of Yale University.

Zoroastrianism and Primitive Christianity (concluded). By
Rev. JAMES MOFFATT, D.D.

Some Theological Aspects of the Iconoclastic Controversy.
ALICE GARDNER.

And a number of Discussions and Signed Reviews, and also a Bibli-
ography of Recent Books and Articles.

Subscriptions are booked and Single Numbers sold by

G. E. STECHERT, 9 East Sixteenth street, New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 83 and 85 Duane street,
New York.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, 25 Beacon street,
Boston.

And any other good American Bookseller, or of the Publishers,

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,

14 Henrietta Street . . . LONDON, W. C.

Efficient Service to Librarians

THE service we render to librarians and book
committees, both in the way of information
and the supplying of all books ordered, is most
efficient and thorough.

TWO REASONS

1 Our stock is larger and more general than
that of any other house in the United States.

2 Our extensive experience, gained from
constant attention to library orders, enables
us to give much practical information and
many suggestions to book buyers.

The book catalogues we publish are considered
the best and most complete issued by any com-
mercial house—one of our catalogues includes
over 21,000 different titles, which is only a portion
of the books we carry regularly in our stock.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

BOOKS FOR ALL TIMES IN BEAUTIFUL FORM

*The Books published by the SCOTT-
THAW CO. are now accepted as the
finest examples of typography of modern
times. Among those already issued are:*

1. **LANDOR'S PERICLES AND ASPASIA.** [Vol. I. of "The Library of Noble Authors."] Folio, cloth. Printed on hand-made paper. Edition limited to 200 copies, signed and numbered. \$15.00 net.
2. **MORE'S UTOPIA.** With Life of More and his Letters to his Daughter. Folio, cloth. [Vol. II. of "The Library of Noble Authors."] Folio, cloth. Printed on hand-made paper. Edition limited to 200 copies and each copy signed and numbered. \$10.00 net.
3. **EMERSON'S CONDUCT OF LIFE.** Quarto, half vellum, linen sides. Printed on hand-made paper. \$4.00 net.
4. **THE DANCE OF DEATH.** The complete series of the remarkable wood-cuts after Hans Holbein. Edited by Austin Dobson. Printed on Japan vellum. \$1.75 net.
5. **POLONIUS:** Wise Saws and Modern Instances. Collected by Edward FitzGerald, the translator of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Leather, extra, gilt edges. \$1.00 net.
6. **THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.** By Robert Louis Stevenson, with nineteen remarkable drawings by Charles Raymond Macaulay, nine in photogravure plates. Price \$2.00 net. Also an edition on Japan vellum, limited to 150 copies. Price \$10.00 net.

Send for catalogues and prospectuses to

SCOTT-THAW CO.

542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Early Western Travels: 1748-1846

A SERIES of Annotated Reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the Aborigines, and Social and Economic Conditions in the Middle and Far West, during the Period of Early American Settlement.

Edited, with Historical, Geographical, Ethnological, and Bibliographical Notes, Introductions, and Index, by

Reuben Gold Thwaites

Editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," "Wisconsin Historical Collections," "Chronicles of Border Warfare," "Hennepin's New Discovery," etc.

Illustrated with facsimiles of the original title-pages, maps, portraits, views, etc. 31 volumes, large 8vo, cloth, uncut, gilt tops. Price \$4.00 net per volume (except the Maximilien Atlas, which is \$15.00 net).

The edition is limited to 750 complete sets, each numbered and signed, and in addition there-to a limited number of the volumes will be sold separately.

WITH AN ELABORATE ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE

Almost all the rare originals are without indexes. Here this immense amount of historical data is made accessible by reference to one complete index.

THE SERIES COMPRISES

Weiser's Journal of a Tour to the Ohio in 1748.
Croghan's Tour into the Western Country, 1750-65.
Post's Western Tours, 1758-59.
Morris's Journal relative to his Thrilling Experiences on the Maumee in 1764.
Long's Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, 1768-82.
Michaux (André) Travels into Kentucky in 1795-1796.
Michaux (F. A.) Travels to the West of the Alleghenies, 1802.
Harris's Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Alleghenies, 1803.
Cuming's Tour to the Western Country, etc., in 1807-9.
Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America, 1809-11.
Brackenridge's Voyage up the Missouri, 1811.
Franchère's Voyage to the N. W. Coast, 1811-14.
Ross's Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon, 1810-1713.
Buttrick's Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries, 1812-19.
Evans's Tour of 4000 miles through Western States and Territories, 1818.
Flint's Letters from America, 1818-20.
Hulme's Tour in the West (Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois) 1818.
Flower's Letters from Lexington and Illinois, 1819.

Flower's Letters from Illinois, 1820-21.
Woods's Residence in English Prairie, Ill., 1820-1821.
Faux's Tour to the United States, 1819-20.
Welby's Visit to North America and Illinois, 1819-20.
Nuttall's Travels into Arkansas Territory, 1819.
James's Expedition from Pittsburgh to Rocky Mountains, 1819-20.
Pattie's Personal Narrative of Expedition from St. Louis to Pacific, 1824-27.
Ogden's Tour through the Western Country, 1821-1823.
Bullock's Journey through Western States, 1827.
Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies, 1831-39.
Wyeth's Journey from Atlantic to Pacific, 1832.
Townsend's Journey across the Rockies to Columbia River, 1834.
Maximilien, Prince of Wied-Neuwied's Voyage in the Interior of North America, with large Atlas, 1833.
Flagg's Far West, 1836-37.
Smet's Letters and Sketches, Residence among Indian Tribes, 1840-41.
Farnham's Travels in the Great Western Prairie, etc., 1839.
Smet's Oregon Missions and Travels, 1845-46.
Palmer's Travels over the Rocky Mts., 1845-1846.

Full descriptive circulars may be had on application to

The Arthur H. Clark Company, Publishers, Cleveland, O.